

**Department of Administration
Impact Statements in Response to
the Senate Budget**

Date: April 26, 2002

Prepared by: Dan Spencer, Director of Administrative Services

The Senate budget reduces the Department of Administration's general fund budget by \$7,167,600 from the Governor's amended budget request, not including a fund source change in the Division of Motor Vehicles of \$5,636,200 of General Fund Program Receipts to Receipts Supported Services.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Division of Finance	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$293,500)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce payroll system software maintenance, increasing the risk of system failure

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget cuts \$225,600 requested to add three new payroll system programmers and eliminates \$67,900 to be used for unavoidable cost increases from statewide labor contracts. These reductions put the statewide payroll system at risk.

The state's payroll system, AKPAY, is 12 years old and requires increased maintenance effort to keep it operational. Existing programming staff are making software upgrades required for continued vendor support of the current version of this critical software product, as well as addressing a backlog of system modifications to deal with everyday payroll issues.

The AKPAY software vendor has indicated that future maintenance releases will no longer support our existing underlying database management system (ADABAS). Before the next major maintenance update in FY2003/2004, we must convert the AKPAY database to DB2. This is a very large project and is more than existing staff can handle. Without additional programmers, the probability of system failure is greatly increased.

The payroll system supports every activity of the State of Alaska. Its importance is reflected in two of the division's performance measures: system down time and amount of penalty pay. In the case of system failure, both of these measures will increase significantly.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Alaska Public Offices Commission	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$204,300)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce timely campaign finance information for the public and assistance to campaigns on compliance with campaign disclosure laws

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget eliminates funding (\$186,300) for election year activity and implementation of campaign disclosure law changes passed by the legislature as an override of the Governor's veto of SB103 and HB177. In addition, the proposed FY03 budget anticipated the upgrade of a part-time position in the Juneau office to full-time. The combined impact may force the Commission to eliminate the position altogether.

The consequence of the Senate's failure to fund the proposed budget jeopardizes the Commission's ability to timely disseminate information to the public. Campaign finance information is required by law to be provided to the Commission before the election but will most likely not be available until after the election has occurred. Without funding for printing, training and support staff, the Commission will be unable to assist candidates and political groups to understand the changes to the campaign disclosure laws, which will likely result in costly complaints and substantial non-compliance.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Alaska Public Defender Agency	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$2,626,900)	General Fund
	(\$ 4,500)	GF/Prog Receipts
	(\$ 2,900)	GF/Mental Health

Impact Title: Eliminate the Public Defender's ability to meet constitutional and statutory responsibilities

Impact Analysis:

The right to counsel as provided by the Alaska Public Defender Agency is guaranteed by the United States Constitution (Amendment VI), the Alaska Constitution (Article 1, Section 11) and Alaska Statutes (AS 18.85.010-180). The right to counsel means the right to effective assistance of counsel. A legislative audit concluded that as of April 1998 the Public Defender agency was 41 attorney positions short to handle its caseload. Caseloads have continued to grow since that time, without a corresponding increase in staff.

The Public Defender Agency not only represents indigent defendants in criminal cases, but provides for representation in appeals of criminal convictions, represents parents in cases involving the termination of parental rights, appears on behalf of clients at parole

board hearings, and represents individuals threatened with the loss of personal freedoms in mental capacity hearings.

This agency cannot abdicate its constitutional and ethical responsibilities without jeopardizing the entire criminal justice system. As a result of recently passed legislation increasing penalties and creating new crimes, the caseload of the Public Defender Agency is continuing to grow. The underfunding of the Public Defender Agency in FY02 requires a supplemental appropriation of over \$650,000. The Senate budget for FY03 will require a supplemental appropriation of approximately \$1.0 million just to maintain the status quo, without making any of the improvements to streamline operations and provide better counsel as recommended in the legislative audit and proposed in the Governor's FY03 budget.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Office of Public Advocacy	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$2,271,100)	General Fund
	(\$ 20,700)	GF/Mental Health

Impact Title: Eliminate funding for contracted attorney services

Impact Analysis:

This eliminates funding for the Office of Public Advocacy to promptly compensate contract attorneys for their services in both civil and criminal representation of clients.

The Office of Public Advocacy provides representation of criminal clients where the Public Defender Agency has a conflict, represents the interests of a child in children-in-need-of-aid cases, represents parents in termination of parental rights cases where the interests of the two parents are not the same and the Public Defender Agency represents the other party, and provides guardianship services to individuals who are not competent to manage their own affairs. All of these cases are predicated upon court orders of appointment directing the agency to provide services. There is absolutely no provision in the law for the Office of Public Advocacy to refuse to take cases, or refuse to provide services once appointed by the court.

State employees are the cheapest method of providing representation in these areas. The Office of Public Advocacy hires contractors to provide these services where the caseload is insufficient to warrant a full-time state employee, or to supplement staffing where the caseload is uneven. Contractors are obtained through a competitive procurement process, or are appointed directly by the Court. Attorneys accept contracts at rates much less than their billable hourly rate because the Office of Public Advocacy has a history of prompt payment. Should the Office of Public Advocacy have to force contractors to wait several months for payment until a supplemental budget is approved, fewer attorneys will be willing to provide services and/or prices will increase substantially.

The Office of Public Advocacy has a supplemental request for FY02 in excess of \$1.8 million dollars. Funding requested for FY03 was to bring the FY03 appropriation up to a level which would cover the expenses being experienced in the current year and recognize some growth in caseload based upon the trend over the past several years.

The Senate budget will require a supplemental for FY03 of at least \$1.8 million.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Pioneers' Homes	(\$403,300)	General Fund
	(\$234,100)	GF/Mental Health

Impact Title: Reduce the number of available beds in Pioneer Homes

Impact Analysis:

The Pioneers' Homes are currently operating with approximately 90 beds empty because staffing is insufficient to provide the 24-hour care that the people on the Pioneers' Home waiting list need. All of the Pioneers' Homes have waiting lists of people seeking immediate admission to a Home. In order to maintain safe staffing-to-resident ratios in all six Pioneers' Homes, direct care positions that cannot be funded have been and will continue to be offset by a decrease in the number of residents served.

The Palmer Pioneers' Home has also had approximately 6 beds off-line due to remodeling which were intended to be staffed to provide enhanced assisted living (24-hour oversight) and made available to people on the waiting list in April, 2002. Due to the need to allocate a portion of the Senate's proposed department unallocated reduction to the Pioneers' Home program, these beds will not be filled at this time.

In addition, it will be necessary to reduce the number of beds at the Anchorage Home in the Enhanced Assisted Living unit and the Comprehensive Care Unit, by 5 beds each, increasing the number of vacant beds throughout the system by another 10 beds. The Anchorage Pioneers' Home is the only home large enough to allow the reduction of staff necessary to meet the budget reduction without having to close an entire unit. Any reduction in the Pioneers' Home census will also result in the loss of resident revenues, so further reductions must be made to offset an additional shortfall of approximately \$200,000 in pioneers' home receipts.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Public Broadcasting - Radio	(\$69,900)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce grant funding for public radio stations by 3%

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget for public radio for FY 03 could result in the loss of 8 full time jobs for Alaskans. Hiring freezes at public broadcasting stations have been the norm for several years. Only critical positions have been filled when vacancies occur. With station staffing at minimum levels, additional staff reductions could result in elimination of local programming including news and public affairs. The loss of the proposed \$69.9 and the additional \$130.0 in federal matching funds will most certainly mean a loss of nearly \$200.0 in direct expenditures in our communities.

Public broadcasters have done more than their share to eliminate all but the essentials from their own budgets. After a decade and a half of state operating budget reductions, the public broadcasting system in Alaska is delicately balanced to the point where damage to any of its components risks the collapse of the rest.

Programming expenses have been reduced substantially, while maintaining important, vital and LOCAL program services. Stations have successfully formed cooperative regions to reduce the expense of management, operations, fundraising and other common services. The system has survived major budget cuts, making up for those losses by increased contributions from Alaskans, reducing staff and asking more of volunteers. Clearly, Alaska Public Broadcasting continues to serve as a thoughtful model for other Alaskan organizations providing essential services with reduced resources.

Public radio is not an amenity for Alaskan communities because public broadcasting provides a unique and vital service as a major cohesive force bringing the state together with news, information and educational programming served up in a style that fits our Alaskan way of life.

**Department of Community and Economic Development
Impact Statements in Response to the
Senate Budget**

Date: April 26, 2002

**Prepared by: Tom Lawson, Director
Division of Administrative Services**

The Senate's budget reduces the Department of Community and Economic Development's general fund request by \$2,716,200 from the Governor's amended budget request.

The Senate's budget for the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) includes an unallocated reduction of \$284,100. This is \$99,300 more than the general fund year three labor costs. The labor cost reductions have been allocated to DCED divisions and offices where the FY03 operating budget general fund increments were incurred.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Power Cost Equalization Program	(\$12,800,000)	Power Cost Equalization Endowment
	(\$2,034,000)	General Fund
	(\$3,093,400)	Power Cost Equalization and Rural Electric Capitalization Fund

Impact Title: Eliminate Power Cost Equalization

Impact Analysis:

The Senate's operating budget did not include any language for transferring funding from the Power Cost Equalization Endowment Fund to the Power Cost Equalization and Rural Capitalization Fund. Without this transfer, there will be no funds available for PCE payments.

In addition to the transfer, general funds of \$2,034,000 are needed to maintain the program at the FY02 funding level of \$15.7 million. An additional \$3,093,400 is needed to fund the program at 100% of the statutory formula level. At the \$15.7 million level, the program would be pro rated to 85% for FY03, and PCE customers will pay an average rate of 21.85 cents/kilowatt hour (kWh) for electricity after applying the PCE credit. Even when PCE is fully funded, customers would pay an average rate of 18.67 cents/kWh, compared to the average rate of 9.9 cents/kWh paid by residents living in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau.

PCE was established to provide relief in parts of the state where the development of major electrical production and distribution projects is not financially feasible. Communities in areas that are not served by roads experience very high costs of producing electricity, usually by diesel, due to high transportation costs and limited economies of scale. These costs must be recovered from a small customer base possessing limited disposable income. Power Cost Equalization is a core element to ensure the financial viability of centralized power production in rural communities.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Alaska Economic Information System	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$275,000)	General Fund
	4 positions	

Impact Title: Deny Increment for Alaska Economic Information System

Impact Analysis:

The Senate's budget denies the increment to fund the Alaska Economics Information System (AEIS) which brings together a vast array of state, federal and private data about the state's economy, resources and communities. increment in the FY03 budget. The AEIS is a state of the art digital information system that users can directly access and use for business and community planning. It will be useful in both the old and new economies. So far, the AEIS has been extremely well received by policy makers, local community planners, and business leaders, academics and agency managers – primarily because there has been an unfilled demand for many years. The tradeoffs associated with the loss of the AEIS increment are as follows:

- The existing AEIS was accomplished by postponing a number of ongoing sector development programs including minerals fieldwork associated with the annual minerals report, tourism planning at the community level, the SEATRAILS program, the annual seafood industry report, promoting new timber processing in Alaska, and status reports on rural energy. Commitment to maintaining and improving the AEIS is compromised by the other, necessary work of the Division that has been deferred during this project, work that must also be accomplished.
- The AEIS sector reports for oil and gas, mining, tourism, seafood processing, timber, and agriculture will not be updated, leaving potential investors in Alaska with information that is 3-5 years old. Only the Labor Department's economics information on earnings and employment, adults not in the work place, per capita income, population, net migration and poverty will be updated.
- Current economic trends are largely based on only a small part of the economic picture: wages and salary reported employment. Efforts to estimate commercial fishing employment and non-resident tourism are crude and

nothing has been done to provide broader information on overall business flows in and out of Alaska. The AEIS increment would start to address these critical issues by working with organizations such as ADF&G, DOL&WFD and ISER.

- Ironically, it is difficult to gather information on Alaska's two growth industries, tourism and mining. Moreover, tourism and seafood processing are the two leading sectors, but are facing critical short-term and long-term challenges. The AEIS increment would provide more up-to-date information for these sectors.
- Alaska must compete in a global market, including our digital information base. All states are developing new web sites to better attract new businesses. Having a competitive information system for Alaska is more of a defensive requirement than an offensive option.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Alaska Regional Development Organizations Program	(\$160,000)	Interagency Receipts

Impact Title: Reduce ARDOR Grants

Impact Analysis:

The Senate's budget deleted \$160,000 from the Division of Community and Business Development's (CBD) FY03 budget from the ARDOR program. The ARDOR program provides grants to regional non-profit development organizations to address regional development issues and opportunities. This decrement amounts to 25% of the ARDOR program budget and is expected to result in less funding available to each ARDOR, including several rural ARDORs.

ARDORs must provide a match to receive ARDOR grant funds (sliding scale from 33% to 100%). The resulting total revenues vary widely among the ARDORs. Three rural ARDORs historically have had problems securing the required match. One ARDOR was decertified in FY02 in part because they were not able to meet the match requirement. Six ARDORs have one employee; five ARDORs have less than three employees.

ARDORs use the grant funds to accomplish goals outlined in the regional strategies. These goals range from small business development, providing economic information to communities in the region, hosting training and conferences, to coordinating local, State, and federal activities for the region. Because of the size of the regions and lack of technology in many parts of the State, on-site visits are critical to a functional ARDOR. The ARDOR grant doesn't cover the cost of staff and contributes nothing to travel costs.

A 25% reduction in the grant funding level will seriously impact the staffing levels of the ARDORs, hinder the efforts of the ARDORs to reach their constituents and effectively build the economies of their regions, and, in the short term, reduce the number of jobs immediately in rural Alaska. It would also reduce the effectiveness of the ARDORs to impact the creation of future jobs in rural Alaska.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Rural Energy Programs Circuit Rider	(\$99,300)	General Fund

Impact Title: Unallocated General Fund reduction to Rural Energy Programs

Impact Analysis:

The Senate's budget includes an unallocated reduction of \$99,300. The Rural Energy Programs BRU has \$489,700 in General Funds for FY02. \$289,700 is in the Energy Operations component and \$200,000 in the Circuit Rider component.

The \$99,300 unallocated reduction would be applied to the Circuit Rider component. The Circuit Rider component offers preventative maintenance to rural electric systems, on-site training to operators and provides limited emergency response. Alaska Energy Authority (AEA) contracts with private sector firms to provide these services.

This reduction will require AEA to scale back the Circuit Rider program to a minimal preventative maintenance schedule. The on-site training will be discontinued and emergency response will be only available from the limited funds of the electrical emergencies program. In the long run, this cut is not cost-effective.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Division of International Trade & Market Development	(\$90,000)	General Funds

Impact Title: Deny Increment for Trade Representation in China

Impact Analysis:

The Senate's budget denies the increment for new contract trade representation in China, which would help open up opportunities for Alaska's companies and economy. China, with one of the world's fastest growing economies (GDP increase of 8-9% this year), is an opportunity for Alaska to grow and diversify from our traditional markets.

Alaska's export community benefited from the state's early entry into Japan and Korea. When we established representation in Japan in 1965, Alaska exported \$30 million there – now it's \$1 billion. When we established representation in Korea in 1985, we exported \$80 million – now it's \$450 million. While the state's trade representation was not the only reason for these successes, it was an important factor. Analysis by the division and the private sector indicates there are opportunities for Alaska in China now. Alaska's exports to China are currently \$100 million annually – and now is the bottom of the curve.

Having representation in China will help Alaska firms realize this potential. The need is particularly acute for the forest products industry, whose companies have requested the division establish trade representation in China. China has sent a number of high level business and government delegations to Alaska during the past two years, all of whom say they look toward Alaska's natural resources to play an important role as that country continues to grow.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Assistant State Assessor	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$75,000)	General Fund
	1 position	

Impact Title: Deny Increment for Assistant State Assessor

Impact Analysis:

The Senate's budget to deny the increment to fund an Assistant State Assessor position means that the State Assessor will be unable to review all municipalities' valuation processes on a detailed basis. Now the assessor can select only several to do each year, resulting in some municipalities' valuations being inaccurate. Since the Full and True Value Determination is used as a measure of a community's wealth for school funding purposes, inappropriate disparities will exist between communities.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Community and Business Development	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$9,300)	General
		Fund/Match
	(\$85,900)	General
		Fund
	(\$1,600)	General
		Fund/Program
		Receipts

Impact Title: Lack of Funding for Year 3 Contract Labor Costs

Impact Analysis:

The Senate's budget includes an unallocated reduction equal to the general fund year three labor costs. This reduction would result in the elimination of the Deputy Director position and associated support funding. Historically, this position has been staffed by a person with a strong background in the Tourism industry. As a result, loss of the position will reduce the division's capacity to provide assistance in that sector of the economy. Work with other tourism agencies and private groups will be reduced. Staff who currently work with communities and private sector developers will have to pick up some of the duties of this position, particularly data gathering and analysis. This change will reduce, by approximately 30%, the division's ability to provide direct assistance to residents of localities interested in developing tourism opportunities.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Division of Administrative Services	(\$41,700)	General Funds

Impact Title: Lack of Funding for Year 3 Contract Labor Costs

Impact Analysis:

The Senate's budget includes an unallocated reduction equal to the general fund year three labor costs

In order to maintain the existing level of service of the department's various administrative functions the division would spread the unallocated reduction of \$41,700 among divisions in an unbudgeted cost allocation. This action would most likely cause additional financial distress among DCED divisions and agencies by increasing the unallocated reduction among those entities already being reduced.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Division of International Trade & Market Development	(28,700)	General Funds

Impact Title: Lack of Funding for Year 3 Contract Labor Costs

Impact Analysis:

The Senate's budget includes an unallocated reduction equal to the general fund year three labor costs.

The unallocated reduction decreases the division's ability to promote the export of Alaska's goods and services through trade shows, trade missions, seminars and other "door-opening" activities that lead to expanded business for Alaska

companies. Particularly hard hit will be the division's ability to conduct promotions at venues such as hotels, department stores and supermarkets overseas on behalf of Alaska value-added product makers including food and beverages, gifts and other goods. Also the division's ability to promote professional and technical services overseas on behalf of Alaska firms will suffer as a result of the budget reduction.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Occupational Licensing	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(10,300)	General
		Fund/Program
		Receipts

Impact Title: Lack of Funding for Year 3 Contract Labor Costs

Impact Analysis:

The Senate's budget includes an unallocated reduction equal to the general fund program receipts year three labor costs. With the Business License funding source change, this reduction would reduce the Division of Occupational Licensing's GF/PR authorization to zero.

The Senate budget would result in the elimination of funding and expenditure authority for the remaining GF/PR program, the Athletic Commission, which regulates boxers (AS 05.05; 05.10). The Athletic Commission cost \$10,300 in FY01 GF/PR expenses, while generating only \$2,200 in GF/PR revenue. The Athletic Commission fees are set in statute. The division recommends that statute changes be considered that would either eliminate the licensing of boxers or would allow the department to set fees that will cover the cost of licensure. The second option would allow the Athletic Commission to be Receipt Supported Services funded and meet the same self sufficiency standard as other programs administered by the division. If the division remains responsible for licensing boxers in FY03 and the statute is not amended, there will not be funds to administer the program.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Alaska Science and Technology Foundation	Amount:	Source:
	(\$2,315,000)	ASTF Endowment

Impact Title: Reduced future earnings for technology based economic development and partner programs

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget includes \$2,315,000 of Alaska Science and Technology Foundation (ASTF) Endowment funds in the FY03 University of Alaska budget.

Earnings from ASTF's \$101,204,000 endowment have historically averaged about 8% or \$8 M to cover ASTF matching grant program, operating budget, and legislative set asides of ASTF earnings. Because of net realized capital losses in the first 9 months of this fiscal year the endowment has earned less than 1%. To better manage budgets, the ASTF Board recently adopted a bylaw that guides ASTF spending to the lesser of 5% value of the portfolio or earnings available.

If the portfolio earned 1% in FY 03 then the proposed lower endowment would produce \$23,000 less in earnings, at 5% \$116,000 less, at 8% \$185,000 less each year. Since most ASTF funded projects match ASTF one-to-one, the amount of project funds lost can be roughly doubled. All of ASTF's partners organizations -- the Alaska Manufacturers Association that does lumber and salmon grading, Alaska InvestNet for entrepreneur education and investment, and the Alaska High Tech Business Council which works with employers and educators on training information tech workers -- now receive federal funds so some match will be lost.

The swings in endowment earnings over the past few years dwarf the expected decline in earnings from the appropriation of 2.3% of the ASTF endowment. But every dollar in reduced earnings flowing from a reduced endowment will reduce funding to new projects and/or ongoing partner activities.

Since ASTF was established by the legislature in 1988 no funds have been appropriated from the principal of the endowment. More than the earnings shortfall, the ASTF Board is more worried about the precedent of appropriating an endowment established for technology-based economic development.

The latest data show that Alaska has about half the national average of technology jobs but the growth rate is almost three times faster than average. Continued inability to fund startup technology based ventures and group R&D projects with industry and others should impact technology jobs and even the competitiveness of base firms in ways that will be clear but hard to definitely measure or predict in advance.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
International Trade and Market Development	100,000	General Fund

Impact Title: World Trade Center Grant

Impact Analysis:

The Senate's budget includes a project development grant of \$100,000 to the World Trade Center (WTC) for an unspecified purpose. The WTC is a private, non-profit membership organization that already receives an annual state grant of \$115,400 for WTC operations, which amounts to 43% of its budget. The

project development grant is in addition to the WTC's annual grant, thereby adding to existing level of state support. The purpose of this new grant is unknown to the department, and without some clarification of purpose it will be impossible for the department to monitor or otherwise audit the use of these funds.

Department Education and Early Development
Impact Statements in Response to the
Senate Budget
Date: April 27, 2002
Prepared by: Karen Rehfeld

While the Senate budget provides an increase of \$4,138,000 for Learning Opportunity Grants in FY2003, the combination of cuts and fund source changes reduces \$6,134,700 from the Governor's Amended FY2003 Budget Request. \$1.7 million of this reduction comes from FY2002 (current year) funding in the following areas: \$930,000 in personal services and travel cuts; \$350,000 in Child Care; \$100,000 for the Statewide Library Electronic Doorway (SLED); \$130,000 for Kotzebue Technical Center; and \$200,000 for Community Schools.

Learning Opportunity Grants

Although the Department supports the addition of funds for school districts, the Senate budget addition to Learning Opportunity Grants (LOGS) does not use the adjusted average daily membership formula which is in statute for both the foundation formula and quality schools grants. As a result, the additional funds do not take into account the higher costs and lack of economies of scale for smaller districts. Also, since LOGS are not a permanent part of the statutory education aid, school districts cannot count on receiving them from year to year.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Quality Schools - Statewide Assessment	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$340,600)	General Fund

Impact Title: Short fund implementation of High School Exit Exam

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget does not fully fund the contract with CTB McGraw/Hill for ongoing development and implementation of the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam (HSGQE). State law, AS 14.03.075, requires that students, beginning with the Class of 2004, pass all three parts of the exam in reading, writing, and math, in order to receive a high school diploma. Changes in the focus of the exam and the requirements have resulted in increasing costs with the test contractor. In addition, the legislature has implemented performance measures for the department directly related to student performance on the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam.

The department needs \$498,900 in the current year for these contractual costs and \$770,000 in FY2003. The high stakes nature of the HSGQE adds to the cost of developing and implementing the test for security reasons and to have different versions of the test available on a rotational basis. With the demand for student testing on a national basis and the limited capacity of testing companies to meet this demand, these

costs will continue to increase. As a small state, Alaska will always have an economy of scale issue and testing a small number of students will be expensive.

The reduction of this funding combined with the uncertainty of supplemental funding for the current year, will have a serious impact on the state's ability to implement the statutory testing requirements and provide the data necessary to meet the performance measures established by the legislature.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Quality Schools – Data Collection	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$730,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Short fund school accountability system

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget does not fund the Education Funding Task Force recommendation to expand the state's capacity to collect, analyze, and report educational data that is critical to the state's school accountability system. Alaska Statutes 14.03.120-.123 specifically require reporting of data and a designation of school performance based on the data collected and reported. While the statutory accountability requirements have continued to increase, the department's capacity has been diminished over time, due in large part to the erosion of general funds through unallocated cuts.

A consolidated data collection system and the personnel to use it effectively are critical to the school accountability system. We have access to a tremendous volume of data on students, teachers, and schools but without the resources to capture, store, analyze, and report the information, local and state policy makers will not be able to utilize this data in their decision-making. The ability to utilize meaningful data will significantly improve our educational system.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Head Start Grants	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$500,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Deny additional general funds for Head Start grants

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget does not fund a requested increase of \$500,000 in additional state funds that will strengthen existing programs, expand services to additional children and families, and assist programs in meeting federal Head Start program performance requirements.

Currently, Head Start programs are only able to serve approximately 23% of eligible children and families. This reduction from the Governor's budget will limit the ability of smaller community programs to leverage additional federal expansion funds, and efforts to increase the percentage of eligible children served by Head Start programs.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Child Care Assistance & Licensing	(\$350,000)	General Fund
Head Start Grants	\$350,000	General Fund

Impact Title: Replace one-time Head Start grants with child care funds

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget transfers \$350,000 in general fund from the Child Care program to replace one-time funding for Head Start in order to retain the current year funding level in FY2003. While supportive of continuing the current year level of funding for Head Start, this approach creates negative impacts on childcare programs.

The transfer of child care funds, when combined with the \$125,000 personal services and travel reduction and absorbing the year 3 labor costs, creates a large general fund reduction for child care in FY2003. The federal Child Care Development Funds (CCDF) cannot be used to supplant state funds. Changes in the federal CCDF program requirements and grant amounts will redirect federal program funds to specific areas such as after school care, but may have a negative impact on the amount of federal funds available for the childcare subsidy program. In addition, changes being considered in Congress regarding the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program may significantly impact the ability to serve non-welfare to work families that would create a waitlist for low-income families that have not been on public assistance.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Child Care Assistance & Licensing	(\$125,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce personal services and travel costs

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget reduction to staff and travel costs is compounded by the lack of funding for year 3 labor costs, which will require that positions be left vacant or even unfilled in order absorb the negotiated increases. Insufficient staffing levels will result in delays in programs and services.

The reduction in this component will directly impact the department's ability to enforce licensing regulations that have been adopted for childcare facilities. On-site reviews are

a critical element to ensure the health and safety of children and the quality of the child care programs.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Head Start Grants	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$60,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce personal services and travel costs

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget reduction to staff and travel costs is compounded by the lack of funding for year 3 labor costs, which will require that positions be left vacant or even unfilled in order absorb the negotiated increases. Insufficient staffing levels will result in delays in programs and services.

The reduction in this component will directly impact timely issuance of grant awards due to loss of staff in a program that already has minimal staffing.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
District Support Services	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$70,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce personal services and travel costs

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget reduction will eliminate one of the nine full-time positions in the Office of School Finance. School Finance is responsible for distributing approximately \$800 million in state funds to Alaska's 53 school districts annually through a variety of programs. These employees collect and analyze data required to determine state entitlements to school districts for programs including the Foundation Program, Tuition, Boarding Home, Pupil Transportation and the Debt Reimbursement Programs. In FY2002, School Finance staff saved the state approximately \$2 million through reconciliation of student enrollment data in the public school funding program.

This office is also responsible for collecting and analyzing all 53 school districts budgets and audits. Information from the budgets and audits are used for various state and federal compliance test such as maintenance of effort for all federal programs, indirect rate calculations, state minimum expenditure for instruction and required local effort calculation. School Finance staff prepares these various compliance tests so that school districts and the State of Alaska can continue to qualify for state and federal funds.

This reduction will also eliminate the travel funds for school finance staff to conduct field visits to provide ongoing training to school business officials, financial assistance, or to

attend legislative and state board meetings to support policy makers in the rule making process.

Any reduction in staff will result in delays in computing state program entitlements and will reduce the department's ability to provide timely assistance or information to the public, school districts and the legislature.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
AK Vocational Technical Center	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$75,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce personal services and travel costs

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget reduction to staff and travel costs is compounded by the lack of funding for year 3 labor costs (\$67,200). This reduction will directly impact the amount and cost of training services provided Alaskans. A Marine Education instructional position will be left vacant which will leave a gap in the maritime simulator training currently offered. By leaving this position vacant AVTEC will not be able to offer the highest level of marine pilot training utilizing the simulator. This level of training in the Unlimited Master license category is requested by the maritime industry and is a potential revenue generator for the Alaska Maritime Training Center.

Travel will be curtailed by limiting the amount of marketing the Center will be actively involved in. Currently AVTEC participates in a series of career fairs, job fairs, college fairs and high school presentations around the State. The potential impact is a reduction in student enrollment. Loss of student enrollment translates directly into loss of revenue. For every student not recruited, AVTEC could realize a loss of \$7,500.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Mt. Edgecumbe High School	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$50,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce personal services and travel costs

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget reduction to staff and travel costs is compounded by the lack of funding for year 3 labor costs, which will require that positions be left vacant or even unfilled in order absorb the negotiated increases. This reduction in funding will impact the school's capacity to provide a safe, quality educational program given that costs for essential services associated with the operation of the school continue to escalate. These costs include increased food service, dormitory supervision, custodial contracts, and elevated heating and electrical costs.

Mt. Edgecumbe's student enrollment remains constant due to limited dormitory space. The average funding support per student at Mt. Edgecumbe High School is lower now than it was in 1994. Mt. Edgecumbe's student population consists of students who come from over 100 different Alaskan communities.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Library Operations	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$120,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce personal services and travel costs

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget reduction to staff and travel costs is compounded by the lack of funding for year 3 labor costs (\$43,900), which will require that positions be left vacant or even unfilled in order absorb the negotiated increases. The combination of these reductions equals approximately 10% of the personal services line item. Insufficient staffing levels will result in delays in programs and services.

The reduction in this component will directly reduce hours and services from the Historical Library, Reference and Information Services and the Talking Book Center. It will also impact the ability to help libraries prepare for implementation of the Gates Foundation grant to receive computers and software. A further cut in travel will also impact the ability to work with small rural libraries in bringing them into compliance for the Gates grant. The State Library has lost over 33% of its staff since 1988 due to budget cuts; additional cuts will reduce staff yet again and will result in reduced services and hours.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Library Operations	Amount(s):	Source(s):
Statewide Library Electronic Doorway	(\$100,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Eliminate funding for SLED

Impact Analysis:

As part of the Senate's unallocated reduction, the department would eliminate funding for the Statewide Library Electronic Doorway (SLED). SLED provides a managed web access to libraries, schools and citizens. A large portion of the development of SLED has come from the volunteer efforts of librarians statewide who review and select resources for Alaskans, concentrating on bringing together both Alaskan sites and sites which meet the educational and interest needs of Alaskans. As AT&T is no longer operating the Alaska Net sites, \$50,000 of SLED could be eliminated without negative impact.

The remaining \$50,000 is needed for hardware and software maintenance and upgrade and personnel costs for updating the web site and the help desk. In addition, both the State Library and the UAA and UAF libraries have efforts underway to use the state funding of SLED to help leverage other federal and private monies to begin work on a virtual/digital library for Alaska. The loss of SLED funds will inhibit these efforts.

Program: Museum Operations	Dollar Amount(s): (\$60,000)	Fund Source(s): General Fund
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Impact Title: Reduce personal services and travel costs

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget is directed to reducing staff and travel costs. This reduction is compounded by the lack of funding for the year 3 labor cost agreements for FY2003 (\$16,900). The impact is greater than the proposed amount as it is further complicated by reductions in programs funded through interagency charge back, such as the state board, commissioner's office, and administrative services.

The reduction in this component will directly reduce hours and services. The two museums operate now at a minimal staffing level. Over 160,000 people a year visit the museums, view traveling exhibits or use educational objects from the Museum. The Museums have been open seven days a week during the peak visitor season. A further reduction in staff will mean fewer services and fewer hours or more closures.

Program: Administrative Services	Dollar Amount(s): (\$70,600)	Fund Source(s): General Fund
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Impact Title: Reduce personal services and travel costs

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget reduction to staff and travel costs is compounded by the lack of funding for year 3 labor costs, which will require that positions be left vacant or even unfilled in order absorb the negotiated increases. Insufficient staffing levels will result in delays in programs and services.

The reduction in this component will directly impact the timeliness of vendor and grant payments, federal reporting, personnel actions including hiring, status changes, and payroll, and overall delivery of administrative services. There is very little travel budgeted in this component and most of the general funds are in personal services. There will be little option but to reduce staff. Fewer staff will further exacerbate the overwhelming workload that is contributing to high staff turnover and an inability to hire individuals with experience in this area. The complexity of the work given the varied

funding sources, appropriation structures, and reporting and accountability requirements generates the need for more staff with a higher skill level. This level of funding creates serious concerns for the agencies ability to perform the statutory and regulatory functions of this office.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Information Services	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$50,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce personal services and travel costs

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget reduction to staff and travel costs is compounded by the lack of funding for year 3 labor costs, which will require that positions be left vacant or even unfilled in order absorb the negotiated increases. Insufficient staffing levels will result in delays in programs and services. With increasing demands for technology to assist in program service delivery through network, web, and Internet services, the need for fully trained information technology staff is increasing, not decreasing.

There is very little travel budgeted in this component and most of the general funds are in personal services. There will be little option but to reduce staff. Fewer staff will further exacerbate the overwhelming workload that is contributing to high staff turnover and an inability to hire individuals with experience in this area. The reduction in this component will directly impact program service delivery throughout the department.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Unallocated Reduction - Year 3 Labor Costs	Amount(s):	Source(s):
Various Components	(\$219,400)	General Fund

Impact Title: Eliminate state funds for Year 3 Labor Cost increases

Impact Analysis:

The Senate's unallocated cut directly related to the state cost of the Year 3 labor agreements will be absorbed through personal services reductions in all budget components. Positions will need to be left vacant for a longer period of time or in some cases, positions will be left unfilled in order to provide the funding necessary to implement the negotiated agreements. This reduction, combined with additional cuts proposed by the Senate Finance will impact the department's ability to efficiently and effectively administer statutorily required programs and services.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
	Amount(s):	Source(s):

Foundation Program	(\$500,000)	General Fund
Alyeska Central School	\$408,800	GF/Prog Receipts

Impact Title: Implement fees for summer school courses

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget implements a fee structure for summer school courses to make the program more viable. The proposal will implement a \$100 course fee that will be reimbursed to the student upon completion of the course as an incentive. The \$100 enrollment fee is a balance between creating an incentive without financially discouraging participation of those students truly committed to completing a summer course. The fee would also weed out students who are marginally interested and provide parents and the school district the motivation for following through with the student.

Under this proposal, the overall enrollment of summer school is expected to decline that will reduce the cost to the state through the Foundation Program.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Quality Schools – Statewide Correspondence	(\$175,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Deny funding for statewide correspondence program monitoring and review

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget does not fund the department's request for two positions to ensure the quality of educational services being provided through a growing number of statewide correspondence programs. The number of students enrolling in statewide correspondence programs has increased dramatically over the past several years. The department does not have the resources to adequately review the applications from school districts to operate these programs or follow up on monitoring and evaluating these programs. Additional oversight is necessary to ensure instructional and fiscal accountability.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Special and Supplemental Services Early Literacy	(\$100,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Deny general funds for early literacy efforts

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget does not include funding to make sure that statewide early literacy efforts are reaching eligible children ages 0-8 and their families and making a difference in preparing young Alaskans for school.

Early literacy is a key indicator of school success. The Governor's Smart Start initiative included funding for a position to pool resources from existing programs to train parents, caregivers, educators, and paraprofessionals in age appropriate early literacy instruction.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Quality Schools – Distance Education	(\$1,000,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Deny funding for distance delivered courses

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget does not fund the department's request for funding to provide distant delivered courses in core content areas to small schools that do not have access to certified staff in specific content areas such as math and language arts. This was recommended by the Education Funding Task Force because access to these courses is a critical element in closing the achievement gap for all kids.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Alaska State Council on the Arts		
Silver Hand Program	(\$30,000)	General Fund Match
Silver Hand Program	\$20,000	Federal Funds

Impact Title: Reduce Silver Hand Program and match for National Endowment for the Arts funding

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget reduces the Governor's request for \$50,000 in general fund match for the Silver Hand program and the state match for National Endowment for the Arts funding. The Senate included \$20,000 in general match funds and \$20,000 in federal receipt authorization to partially accommodate the Silver Hand program.

The Silver Hand program was established by AS 45.65.010-.070 in 1961 to authenticate Alaska native handicrafts and promote the marketing and sale of Alaska native arts. In FY 1999, the program was transferred to the Alaska State Council on the Arts with less than \$5,000 to issue permits to distribute the seals, and to supervise and enforce use of the seals. Without adequate funding the Arts Council will not be able to deal with increasing violations by Outside wholesalers and dealers who blatantly market arts and crafts as Alaskan made when they clearly are not.

While these funds are earmarked for the Silver Hand program, these funds can also be used as one-for-one match for federal National Endowment for the Arts funding. The additional federal funding would be used for direct grants to organizations and individuals around the state for arts in education, cultural heritage, and rural arts community development.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Community Schools	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$200,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce state funds that support community school programs.

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget reduces funding for community schools program under AS 14.36 by 40 percent. The role of the community schools program is to provide access to educational facilities after the school day for community education and other programs. The statutory allocation for this program would require a funding level in excess of \$3 million on an annual basis.

The community schools program has not been fully funded since the mid 1980's. Funding dropped from over \$2 million in FY87 to \$800,000 in FY88-89, to \$600,000 from FY90-96, and has been at \$500,000 since FY97. Even at the current level of \$500,000, this funding, allocated among Alaska's 53 school districts, does not provide a significant share of the local school districts' costs to keep a school open after school hours. At the Senate's proposed level of \$300,000, these funds are so diluted on a statewide basis that they do not contribute to the viability of community school programs.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Kotzebue Technical Center	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$130,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce vocational training program

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget reduces funding for a pass-through grant that supports the operation of the Alaska Technical Center (ATC) in Kotzebue. The ATC offers vocational training in the areas of health and office occupations, business and industrial technology, industrial mine maintenance, and adult basic education. This reduction represents approximately 22% of ATC's general fund budget and will have a significant impact on ATC's ability to operate vocational and technical training programs. This will also significantly impact ATC's ability to help the State of Alaska provide a trained

workforce which demonstrates over 80% of participants become employed in occupations related to their training.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Tuition Students	(\$400,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce tuition payments to school districts providing educational services to children in state custody.

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget does not fund the increase necessary to compensate school districts for serving students in state custody. This will have the largest impact on the Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Kenai School Districts.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Schools for the Handicapped Out of State Education Services	(\$150,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Short fund educational services provided to seriously emotionally disturbed students in out-of-state residential treatment programs.

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget does not fund an increase projected in FY2003 for educational costs related to students being served in out-of-state residential treatment programs. Medicaid does not reimburse the cost of educational services provided to these students who are in state custody/foster care. Placement decisions are made by the Department of Health & Social Services. Students are only placed in out-of-state treatment programs when existing resources within Alaska are full or if there is no residential treatment program available for these seriously emotionally disturbed youth.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Schools for the Handicapped Special Education Service Agency	(\$16,800)	General Fund

Impact Title: Short fund formula for providing special education services to school districts.

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget does not provide full funding for the Special Education Service Agency. The annual request is calculated as required by AS 14.30.650 of \$15.75 per

average daily membership in the prior fiscal year. The projected entitlement for SESA in FY2003 is \$2,094,600. Funding is provided for itinerant special education services for districts that do not have access to specialists. SESA staff work directly with resident teachers and parents in delivering special education services to eligible children.

**Department of Environmental Conservation
Impact Statements in Response to the
Senate Budget
Date: April 26, 2002
Prepared by: Kurt Fredriksson**

The Senate budget reduces the Department of Environmental Conservation's general fund budget by \$2,651,200 from the Governor's amended budget request.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Oil Safety and Development Initiative		
Water Quality	(\$ 907,000)	General Funds
	(\$ 36,800)	General Fund/ Program Receipts
Industrial Preparedness	(\$ 451,200)	General Funds
Prevention and Emergency Response	(\$ 244,000)	General Funds
Statewide Public Services	(\$ 125,000)	General Funds
Air Quality	(\$ 302,700)	General Funds
	(\$ 553,400)	Clean Air Protection Fund

Impact Title:

Failed to fund oil safety and development initiative to promote responsible development of Alaska's oil and gas resources.

Impact Analysis:

Protection of air and water quality, spill response, and contingency planning and a full time presence on the North Slope were not funded. Failure to fund this initiative continues to mean that the State is not adequately funded to oversee current oil development, much less anticipated growth or the opening of ANWR.

The Senate did not fund pre-application, pro-active assistance to facilitate future permits and plan approvals. It did not fund staff to handle the significantly increased drilling and leasing activity, and as a result, water quality discharge permits and contingency plan reviews will take longer. It did not fund an increase in the number of drills of response plans; increased field responses to releases; ambient environmental condition water quality monitoring to show the effectiveness of permits and to expedite the issuance of new permits and permit renewals; or an increase in the number of water discharge inspections.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Children's Environmental Health Initiative Environmental Health Director	(\$ 175,000)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Failed to fund children's environmental health initiative to address the fact that nearly one in twenty children has a developmental disability resulting from environmental exposures.

Impact Analysis:

The Senate did not fund the children's environmental health initiative. Children's environmental health is better addressed through education and outreach, than by attempting to regulate every aspect of our lives. For example, we can't (and don't want to) regulate indoor air or mercury-based thermometers, but we can inform people about risks and ways to protect themselves. Parents and schools want to protect their children – we can give them the tools to do so. Regulations and restrictions aren't the answer; education is. The Senate failed to provide any funding for this educational effort.

What are some examples of environmental health concerns?

Burning of waste such as burn barrels.

Pollen, dusts and mold spores.

Vehicle emissions, such as school buses and delivery trucks idling.

Unsanitary debris, dumpsters, or building exhausts near outdoor air intakes.

Equipment and structural sources, such as mold growth in drip pans, duct-work, coils, and humidifiers, improper venting of combustion products, dust or debris in duct-work, emissions from shops, labs, cleaning processes, dry traps that allow the passage of sewer gas, and damaged asbestos.

Furnishings, such as emissions from new plastic or composite wood furniture, and floorings and water-damaged materials.

Mercury in thermometers, fluorescent lights, maze toys, and art supplies can cause impaired brain development.

Pesticides are linked to reproductive and developmental disorders.

Contaminated sites on school grounds frequently expose children to benzene, which is associated with cancer, and PCB's which are correlated with impaired intellectual and hormonal development.

Unsafe drinking water is a potential pathway for contaminants and communicable diseases.

Exposure to sewage – especially in rural villages with sewage lagoons – can be a source for communicable diseases.

Improper food handling and sanitation exposes children to salmonella, E. coli, botulism, and other food-borne diseases.

Department of Fish and Game
Impact Statements in Response to the
Senate Budget
Date: April 26, 2002
Prepared by: Frank Rue

The Senate budget reduces the Department of Fish and Game's general fund request by \$2,242,500 from the Governor's amended budget request.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Agency-wide Unallocated Reduction	(\$1,485,700)	General Fund

Impact Title: Eliminate all state funding for Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Shellfish Management Program and Genetics Program.

The Senate Finance Committee changed the specific reductions made by the Fish and Game subcommittee to an agency-wide unallocated reduction, but the result remains the same.

Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Shellfish Management Program (\$741.0)

Impact Analysis: This cut by the Senate Finance Committee will eliminate all general funds for crab management in the region and will likely result in the loss of federal funds as well. The loss of research and observer personnel would eliminate sources of information required for in-season and inter-annual management (e.g., harvest quota management, quota setting, by-catch monitoring, effort monitoring). Loss of general fund research and observer staff would also violate current contractual agreements with the federal granting agencies and would not allow the department to conduct observer programs mandated by the Alaska Board of Fisheries.

The general fund allocation for the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BS/AI) crab program of about \$741.0 supports a core staff of Area Management Biologists, Assistant Area Biologists, Program Technicians, a Crab Fishery Observer Coordinator plus a core research staff and various seasonal biologist/technician positions utilized to sample catches, analyze data, and support deployment, briefing, and debriefing observers. The program is conducted primarily from the department's office in Dutch Harbor, with assistance from staff located in Kodiak.

The program manages crab fisheries in the BS/AI worth several hundred million dollars, under delegation from the federal National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) and under direction of the Alaska Board of Fisheries. The program is integral to federally funded research on BS/AI crab stocks (comprising approximately \$2 million in federal grants to the state) and to the state's crab observer program that is supported by test fish funds (currently authorized at approximately \$680.0 per year).

These crab fisheries constitute a large portion of the entire State of Alaska production of seafood. Even though much of the harvest occurs in federal rather than state waters, Alaska has managed these fisheries since statehood and has, since implementation of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act in 1976, worked in concert with federal authorities to maintain management control. While the program is heavily supported by federal research grants, a core management program funded directly by the state's general fund has been essential to prudent administration of these federal funds as well as to maintenance of the state's position in the management and research of these tremendously important fisheries.

Commercial Fisheries Genetics Program (\$744.7)

Impact Analysis: The Senate Finance Committee cut all \$744.7 of general funds in the Genetics Program. These general funds support a core staff of a Fisheries Scientist, a Biometrician, and three Geneticists. The program conducts research primarily using external, non-GF funds (currently about \$815.0).

The heart of the program is the genetics laboratory. The laboratory has state of the art equipment valued at approximately \$1.1 million. Elimination of general funds would effectively eliminate the genetics program and severely compromise our ability to attract non-GF funding sources. The division would lose its ability to conduct genetic stock identification (GSI) research and evaluation. The applications are extensive and are routine in our programs to support fisheries management. These include:

- Genetics baseline and stock composition for use in Pacific Salmon Treaty fisheries;
- By-catch composition in Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea trawl fisheries;
- High seas fisheries stock identification;
- Yukon River, Bristol Bay, Cook Inlet, and South Alaska Peninsula fisheries stock composition; and
- Genetic diversity inventories for exploited fish populations used to address a wide variety of conservation issues including addressing petitions for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Wildlife Conservation	(\$223,700)	General Fund

Impact Title: Eliminate state match for Wildlife Conservation Non-Game Programs.

Impact Analysis: The Division of Wildlife Conservation receives approximately \$260.0 in general funds annually. This funding satisfies a 3:1 match requirement for wildlife conservation restoration funds (WCRP) and the proposed Senate Finance Committee cut of \$223.7 will result in the loss of \$671.1 in federal funds. Specific non-game and watchable wildlife programs that will be affected by the cut include:

- Goshawk and Endangered Species Research
- Brown Bear Viewing

- Mendenhall Wetlands State Refuge
- Wolverine Creek and Pack Creek Management
- Round Island and Walrus Island Sanctuaries
- Anchorage and Northwest Alaska Raptors

Office of the Governor
Impact Statements in Response to the
Senate Budget
Date: April 26, 2002
Prepared by: Michael Nizich

The Senate budget reduces the Office of the Governor's general fund request by \$1,605,600 from the Governor's amended budget request.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Unallocated reduction	(567,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Shortfund personal services in departmental base budgets

Impact Analysis:

The Senate's unallocated \$567,000 reduction to the Office of the Governor will reduce departmental employees by an estimated 9 full-time positions. This reduction will significantly reduce the resources available to a new governor in establishing the new administration and operations of the Governor's Office.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Unallocated reduction	(24,200)	Gen Fund Match
	<u>(243,400)</u>	General Fund
	(267,600)	Total

Impact Title: Lack of Funding for Year 3 Labor Costs

Impact Analysis:

Not funding the Year 3 Labor Costs will force vacant at least 3 departmental positions. This will further impede the new administration.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Human Rights Commission	(148,900)	General Fund

Impact Title: Delete increment for additional positions and resources to address increased service demands

Impact Analysis:

Denial of the requested increment will have an adverse effect on the businesses and individuals the Commission assists. More and more businesses have asked the

Commission for technical assistance and training to help prevent discrimination. The Commission has found that such assistance and training are the best methods for reducing discrimination complaints. Without the ability to meet the ever-increasing demand, the Commission will be forced to turn away most of these requests because of limited staff resources. Complaint filings are again on the rise. Denial of the increment will require Alaskans who file complaints and the businesses charged with discrimination to wait longer for complaint resolution.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Tribal Affairs	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(390,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Eliminate increment to establish the Office of Tribal-State Affairs.

Impact Analysis:

Denial of the requested increment will impede Executive Branch efforts to improve government-to-government relationships between the federally-recognized tribes and the state, and continue implementation of the Millennium Agreement. Funding of this request would provide sufficient resources to facilitate effective and respectful communication between tribal and state governments; assist in educational efforts to increase state employees' knowledge and appreciation of tribal cultures and governments; identify for proposed changes the statutory impediments to full coordination and cooperation between state and tribal governments; and facilitate joint state-tribal educational programs throughout the state.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Executive Office	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(147,500)	General Fund

Impact Title: Delete the interagency transfer to support tribal-state relations.

Impact Analysis:

The internal transfer of 2 full-time positions and funding from the Office of Management and Budget to the Executive Office was to provide support for the Office of State-Tribal Affairs and implementation of the Millennium Agreement.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Governmental Coordination	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(79,400)	General Fund

Impact Title: Deny additional Oil & Gas Consistency Review Position

Impact Analysis:

The increment would allow DGC to continue to provide an increased level of customer service in the area of oil and gas permitting. For FY2002, DGC has been able to fund this position through a one-time unbudgeted RSA. The added oil and gas project review capacity has allowed DGC to go beyond our minimally required role as coordinator of the ACMP consistency review to coordinate and facilitate the other permits needed for oil and gas exploration and development. Without this increment, DGC will have to eliminate this position, and return to focusing almost exclusively on the consistency review process. This will lengthen the overall review time needed for state permits on oil and gas projects.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Governmental Coordination	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(350,000)	Federal Rcpts

Impact Title: Delete increment for increased federal funding of Alaska Coastal Management Program

Impact Analysis:

The federal FY2002 appropriations bill authorizes an additional \$350,000 for Alaska's participation in the coastal nonpoint source control program. If authorization for the additional funding is omitted from the FY2003 budget, the request will be submitted to Legislative Budget & Audit for review during the interim. This will delay the ability of local governments to access these funds for FY2003 projects.

**Department of Health and Social Services
Impact Statements in Response to the
Senate Budget**

Date: April 26, 2002

Prepared by: Janet Clarke, Administrative Services Director

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Alcohol & Drug Abuse (ADA)	Amount(s):	Source(s):
Treatment Grants	(\$5,345,000)	General Funds

Impact Title: Cut alcohol and drug treatment and eliminate the Governor's Alcohol Initiative

Impact Analysis:

The Senate's FY2003 reduction to substance abuse treatment grants totals nearly \$3.4 million from current year levels including:

- Reduction of \$1.9 million GF a reduction of 8%;
- Transfer of \$893,900 to the prevention component;
- Loss of \$700,000 in base support from a re-appropriation not included in the base.

Total proposed reduction in grants in FY2003 would equal nearly 15%.

An additional reduction of \$400,00-500,000 in federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds would occur in FY2004, decreasing further by \$1.4-\$1.6 million in FY2005, due to failure to meet maintenance of effort requirements. Over the three-year period the reduction would total up to \$5 million or nearly 22% from current levels.

In addition to reductions to the base level funding, increments in the Governor's Alcohol Initiative were not funded (\$2.6 million), such as funding to eliminate adult residential treatment waitlist, funding to reduce waitlist for rural women with children, etc.

A reduction of this magnitude would substantially reduce treatment capacity and availability and have substantial impact on health, public safety, criminal justice, child protection and other key outcomes. It would require restructuring of the substance abuse treatment system over a two-year period to a level sustainable at the reduced FY2005 level.

Direct impacts in FY2003 include:

- Approximately 1100 fewer persons would receive treatment - 250 fewer served in residential treatment and 850 fewer served on an outpatient basis.
- Increases in the number of persons waiting for treatment from the current level of approximately 300 to 360 or more.

- Increases in the wait for admission to treatment from the current 30-100 days to 40-120 days or more.

Program impacts over the two-year period of restructuring could include:

- Elimination of all funding for residential treatment outside of Anchorage and Fairbanks. (Total reduction of 74 residential beds curtailing access to residential treatment for approximately 600 adults annually.)
- Reduction in some residential care in Fairbanks. (Reduction of 8 beds curtailing access to treatment for 60 adults annually.)
- Reductions in prevention programs and activities due to loss of federal Block Grant funds and the need to sustain outpatient treatment.

Long-term outcomes of the reductions include:

- Increased correctional costs due to inability to release offenders to residential treatment and increased recidivism due to delays in admission to treatment.
- Increased hospital emergency room and jail costs due to loss of treatment capacity and inability to divert intoxicated persons in protective custody to detoxification or residential treatment programs. (Last year almost 3000 persons were held in jails for 12 hours under this procedure. The impact of reductions could increase this number by 50% or more.)
- Increases in child abuse and neglect and costs of caring for children removed from home for their protection.
- Increased mortality from alcohol and drug-related accidents, suicide, and disease.
- Lost productivity, employment, and employability leading to increases in financial assistance costs.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Alcohol Safety Action Program	(\$1,837,200)	General Funds
	<u>\$ 500,000</u>	Fee Supported
	(\$1,337,200)	Total

Impact Title: Makes the ASAP program reliant on fees, eliminates the Juvenile ASAP program and Stabilization of the Adult ASAP.

Impact Analysis:

(\$528,100) GF – Reduction to the Base/Annualization of Salaries.

Replacement of \$500,00 general funds with receipt supported service funds.

Reduction in general fund support would make the ASAP program reliant on fees to continue operation. This approach may not prove feasible since it would require more than quadrupling fee collections. Implementing this approach would require

regulatory and other program changes that could not be accomplished until several months into the next fiscal year.

In order to make the transition to fee-based funding, the Juvenile ASAP program would be eliminated and Adult ASAP grants would be eliminated entirely in some communities to fund transition for the remaining sites. With elimination of services in some communities, the basic function of case management and accountability for DWI and other alcohol and drug related misdemeanor cases would be lost. District courts in some communities will no longer be able to send clients for screening, and program referral and monitoring of their education or treatment requirements. If sufficient fees cannot be generated the entire ASAP program would be unsupportable and may face elimination.

According to the study released November 13, 2001 by the McDowell Group on the "Economic Costs of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse In Alaska, Phase Two" \$21.0 million can be attributed to driving while under the influence. The referrals by the courts to the Anchorage office alone mean that each Adult Probation Officer handles nearly 900 cases per year. With a caseload this high, the salary adjustment reduction and the loss of the annualization of the Adult Probation Officer established in FY2002 base will have to be distributed to the grant line.

(\$470,000) GF – Eliminate the Stabilization of the Adult ASAP Increment

The Governor proposed, but the Senate did not fund, an increment to stabilize the Adult ASAP program.

Alcohol is the single biggest contributing factor to crime in Alaska. The Criminal Justice Assessment Commission has consistently expressed the need to efficiently and effectively monitor misdemeanor offenders to ensure compliance with sentencing recommendations imposed by the courts. Helping the offender to complete recommended treatment increases the probability that criminal behavior will not be repeated. The impact of not funding this stabilization will be:

- There will be a significant increase in the wait period until the offender can appear for screening and referral to education or treatment from 1-2 weeks to a minimum of 1-2 months.
- The training, technical assistance and grant reviews provided by the Anchorage ASAP office to other locations in the state will be reduced substantially.
- Reporting non-compliance to the prosecutor and the Court will be less effective, as there will be a backlog of approximately 2000-3000 cases.
- There will be greater opportunity for the offender to fall through the cracks with the time lag in referring the offender to education or treatment.
- There will be an increase in the number of repeat DWI, Domestic Violence Assault and other offenders in the system. A majority of these offenders will require an increase in jail time and space utilization.

From 1988 to 1995, ASAP experienced an 87% increase in caseload with no increase in funding. To deal with this burden on the ASAP system, ASAP cut back

significantly on monitoring offender's compliance and closed five ASAP grantee offices.

(\$839,100) GF – Eliminate the Expansion of the Juvenile ASAP Increment

The Governor proposed, but the Senate did not fund, an increment to expand the Juvenile ASAP pilot program.

A slow, but steady increase in alcohol-related injuries to youth was recorded by emergency rooms and trauma centers between 1991 and 1998. Early intervention with minors who are known to use alcohol reduces future demands on both the juvenile and adult criminal justice systems.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Rural Services and Suicide Prevention	(\$1,656,800)	General Funds

Impact Title: Cut Back Existing Grantees and Eliminate Expansion of Suicide Prevention Programs and Community Counselors

Impact Analysis:

The \$289,100 reduction to the base would be taken in the Community-Based Suicide Prevention program. This would reduce by 19 the number of communities currently with Suicide Prevention grants. The Governor proposed an expansion of the program to add approximately 33 Suicide Prevention grants and allow more grants to be made to non-bush communities. The Senate did not approve this increment. The elimination of the expansion of the Suicide Prevention increment from the Governor's Budget will result in a total of 52 communities not receiving suicide prevention grants. The average size of a Suicide Prevention grant award is \$15,000. Rural Alaska has a rate of suicide far higher than the national or other states' rates. Community-Based Suicide Prevention grants have been shown to be an important piece of the suicide prevention effort.

(\$867,700) GF – Elimination of the Rural Human Services Expansion

The Senate action eliminated the expansion of Rural Human Services increment that the Governor proposed. This means that the division will not be able to grant to the villages a total of 18 new counselors. Rural Human Services (RHS) grants go to regional health corporations and social service agencies to hire, train and supervise village-based counselors. RHS graduates are currently working in over 75 rural communities, doing assessments, making referrals, providing case management, substance abuse counseling, aftercare and prevention/education services. Their parent agencies report that RHS village-based counselors effectively deal with crises in the village, often eliminating the need for costly emergency travel to larger communities. Additionally, agencies have noted an increase in the number of people voluntarily seeking substance abuse treatment as a result of the work of village-based counselors.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Administration	(\$50,500)	General Funds

Impact Title: Maintain a higher vacancy rate within the Division

Impact Analysis:

The Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse is a grants-in-aid program. Holding positions vacant longer will delay getting the funds on the street and monitoring the grantees for compliance. This will greatly impact some of the small grantees that need to have the advances we provide to keep their doors open. If they cannot pay their staff, the number of individuals on the waitlist who need and desire treatment will increase.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Community Prevention & Intervention Grants	\$218,700	General Funds

Impact Title: Improve Substance Abuse Prevention Services – Statewide

Impact Analysis: This increase results from a transfer from treatment services of \$893,900. Unfortunately the division cannot increase the prevention activities at the expense of treatment services. By not taking the transfer, the component has a \$205,200 decrement. This will mean the loss of the Peer Helper program. This program is geared toward training adolescents to help high-risk adolescents overcome the peer pressure to abuse alcohol and drugs.

Additionally, the increment of \$470,000 in general funds for Inhalant Abuse Prevention was not funded.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Family Preservation	(\$930,800)	General Funds

Impact Title: Cut Family Preservation Programs

Impact Analysis:

The cut of \$671,200 in general funds from the current Family Preservation base budget, funding at \$930,800 below the Governor's request. This will reduce Family Preservation grants designed to help children and families at risk or in-crisis. This reduction may impact family preservation services, intensive pre-placement services, follow-up care for families, and services to increase parenting abilities. Time Limited Family Reunification grant services that may be decreased involve safe and timely family reunification, supervised visitation, and parent support groups.

Short funding support services would hamper the division's efforts to safely maintain the child in their own home. When removal of the child is necessary, decreased services would delay reunification when the issues that brought them to the division's attention are not resolved timely. Failure to provide family support and substance abuse and mental health treatment services would significantly affect the success of the intervention process. Delayed intervention and diminished support services would not be as effective and would undermine the division's efforts to preserve the family unit and insure the safety of the child in the home. The reduction in this component may result in the removal of the child from the family home for placement in foster care. Further, it can produce longer stays in foster care, possible multiple foster care placements, and an increase in foster care costs.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Catastrophic and Chronic Illness Assistance	Amount(s): (\$2,000,000)	Source(s): General Fund

Impact Title: Cut the Catastrophic and Chronic Illness Assistance program in half.

Impact Analysis:

The Senate cuts the Chronic and Acute Medical Assistance program (CAMA) for our most needy citizens by \$2 million in general funds or 50 percent. In effect, the responsibility of providing essential health care to more than 600 Alaska citizens in severe need will shift to our pharmacies, physicians and hospitals.

CAMA provides an extremely limited package of health services to Alaskans with terminal illnesses or one of four chronic illnesses: diabetes, seizure disorder, chronic mental illness, or hypertension. Each CAMA recipient is unable to obtain any other assistance – private or public.

Medical services provided under CAMA are limited to necessary, life-saving prescription drugs, a limited number of physician visits, and required hospital care for no more than eight days per year. Approximately 1,288 Alaskans received CAMA in FY2001.

A cut of \$2,000,000 will be a serious hardship to many of the 600 Alaskan citizens who will have no other means of aid.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Alaska Temporary Assistance Program (ATAP)	Amount(s): (\$4,300,000) \$4,300,000	Source(s): Inter-Agency Federal

Impact Title: Impacts Ability to Sustain Existing Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funded Services

The Senate budget replaces funds that are used to hold poor people harmless from losing benefits when they receive a permanent fund dividend. The Senate has replaced these funds with federal funds from welfare block grant dollars (ATAP/TANF).

This change significantly increases TANF expenditures and jeopardizes our ability to maintain TANF financing obligations next year and in future years. If federal TANF funding for ATAP is insufficient to meet program obligations, the Department will have to reduce funding or request a supplemental to pay for TANF funded services that currently provide child care, welfare-to-work, head start, child welfare and domestic violence services.

Welfare reform has saved millions of state general fund dollars. The state GF share of these savings have been deleted from ATAP to the federally required maintenance of effort floor and the surplus federal TANF shares transferred to other block grants producing additional state general fund savings. Additional direct TANF funding has supplanted state GF spending in Head Start, domestic violence and healthy families programs. Comparing what was spent in FY1997 to the amount for FY2002, the total general fund savings was \$47.9 million through FY2002.

Federal funding for the TANF block grant expires in FFY2003 and must be reauthorized by Congress this year. If Congress does not reauthorize TANF block grant funding at its current baseline level, we will not have enough federal TANF money to fund the Senate's proposed FY2003 TANF financing.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Adult Public Assistance (APA)	(\$1,750,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Short fund Projected Public Assistance Formula

Impact Analysis:

The APA budget request estimated the APA caseload would continue to grow by about 4.2% to 15,156 persons in FY2003. The Senate budget funds an APA population increase of only 1%. The Department has no discretionary control over formula program service demand or the number eligible. If the APA authorization is insufficient to meet program demand, the Department would request supplemental funding.

The Adult Public Assistance program was established with the purpose of furnishing financial assistance to needy aged, blind and disabled persons to cover basic living expenses such as shelter, clothing and food. The elderly and disabled poor are the most vulnerable citizens. With few options to improve or even

maintain their quality of life, these citizens tend to be heavily dependent upon state assistance to provide basic necessities.

Any potential reduction in the APA benefit takes away from the income around which these Alaskans have structured their lives. A reduction in APA benefits could destabilize the living arrangements of a poor disabled or elderly person who is living independently, forcing them into institutional care at greater public expense, or into homelessness.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Public Assistance Administration Fund	(\$100,000)	General

Impact Title: Eliminate support for the Alaska Food Coalition

Impact Analysis:

This budget cut eliminates the \$100,000 grant to the Alaska Food Coalition. Alaska Food Coalition is an organization of community-based private food assistance providers, food banks, churches, state agencies and other concerned partners working together to strengthen and coordinate Alaska's various food and nutrition assistance programs. The Coalition formed after the passage in 1996 of national welfare reform laws. The aim was to assure that needy Alaskans had continued access to their basic food needs. The majority of the Coalition's annual grant funding has gone to purchase food and equipment needed by local food banks to meet the demand.

An important aspect of the coalition has been the growing coordination and greater communication between public and private hunger prevention organizations. The efforts of the group, supported by this modest grant, have directly and positively impacted the hunger problem in Alaska.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Public Assistance Field Services	(\$457,200)	General Fund

Impact Title: Cut caseworkers managing 4,600 Public Assistance cases

Impact Analysis:

This budget cut eliminates 17 existing positions that collectively manage an average caseload of 4,600 public assistance program cases. The forced vacancies and layoffs will impact Anchorage, Juneau, Fairbanks, Mat-Su, Kenai and Bethel field offices. The proposed cuts are to existing positions needed to maintain current services. This will increase caseloads to an unmanageable size.

The programmatic impacts of staff reductions are truly severe.

- Division of Public Assistance (DPA) offices will lose the ability to carry out their mission of providing timely, accurate assistance benefits and reducing welfare dependency; and
- As accuracy and timeliness decrease with extremely high caseloads, high benefit payment error rates are likely to result in federal fiscal sanctions that could exceed \$1.0 million.

Due to federal matching requirements, the \$457,200 general fund reduction also results in \$457,200 lost federal match participation. The total financial impact to this component is \$914,400.

DPA cannot fully absorb a cut of this magnitude at the contractual line allocation. The Field Services contractual budget is almost entirely fixed costs that provide basic operating items like telephones, postage, office space leases, and other essential operation supports. This entire proposed cut is only achieved through significant reductions to existing field positions.

Unemployment, illness, and other personal emergencies can threaten the well-being of any Alaskan and create the need to seek public assistance. One out of every eight Alaskans requests some type of cash, food, medical, or energy assistance from the Division. While many families and individuals are served only for a short period of need, an estimated 90,000 persons will receive some form of assistance in the coming year.

The Public Assistance Field Services component provides basic eligibility services for the services mentioned above in 14 communities statewide. Eligibility workers and clerical support deliver essential, often life sustaining, services by ensuring timely benefits reach eligible poor Alaskans to pay for food, shelter and other basic needs. This general fund and corresponding federal reduction directly impacts client services and will delay getting essential food and other assistance benefits to poor Alaskans.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Public Assistance Admin BRU	(\$406,400)	General Fund

Impact Title: Lack of Funding for Year 3 Contract Labor Costs

Impact Analysis

The Senate budget eliminates funding for the Year 3 Contract Labor Costs. This budget cuts \$406,400 GF that would result in an additional \$328,200 in lost federal match participation. The total financial impact on Public Assistance BRU would be \$734,600. This cut only compounds the impacts of other reductions, particularly in the PA Field Services component where the combined cuts in GF and the loss of federal matching participation would total \$1.5 million. There is no associated

reduction in formula casework, only the severe reduction of existing staff who do the work to insure timely and accurate benefit payments.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Public Assistance Data Processing	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$100,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Cut Basic Data Processing

Impact Analysis:

This budget cut eliminates two existing positions and contractual support that helps maintain the Division of Public Assistance Eligibility Information System (EIS). The Senate cut of \$100,000 GF would result in an additional \$100,000 in lost federal match participation. The total financial impact would be \$200,000.

Supporting this system is vital. Nearly every facet of public assistance daily operations has some connection to the Division's Eligibility Information System (EIS). The long-term impact will be the degradation in services and computer systems, which will impact the ability for field and administrative staff to perform their work in a timely and efficient manner.

Public Assistance workers in 14 communities rely upon the EIS and its computer network for determining eligibility for ATAP, Medicaid, Food Stamps, Adult Public Assistance, Denali KidCare, and General Relief Assistance, as well as welfare-to-work case management. EIS supports the management and issuance of cash, food and medical assistance benefits, childcare for ATAP recipients and supportive service for working clients.

Each month over 85,000 welfare recipients depend on the successful operation of the EIS system for receipt of their assistance benefits.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Community Mental Health Grants	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(877,900)	General Funds/MH
	(\$50,000)	MHTAAR

Impact Title: Community Mental Health Service Losses

Impact Analysis:

For FY2003, the Senate reduced the general funding for community mental health grants by \$877,900. This reduction will mean the loss of major portions of the community mental health system statewide. The division will be forced to base community mental health funding on priority populations.

General Community Mental Health Services:

As a result of the reductions to this component and Psychiatric Emergency Services below, the Division will eliminate “general mental health services” statewide. These programs provide services to emotionally disturbed adults and youth who do not reach the level of impairment to be classified as severely mentally ill or severely emotionally disturbed. The estimated impact on the population is the loss of services to over 9,720 adults and youth.

Psychiatric Emergency Services:

The reduction will eliminate three general mental health grants that were transferred to this component and renamed as crisis follow-up services. The remainder of the statewide psychiatric emergency services will be maintained at FY2002 levels.

Services to Chronically Mentally Ill Adults:

The general community mental health services programs also provide limited support services to Severely Emotionally Disturbed Adults, who are adults with severe and disabling, but non-psychotic disorders. This population has never had specific grant funding. Severely Emotionally Disturbed Adults are another priority population, and will have to be absorbed into the programs for Chronically Mentally Ill Adults, and the increase helps support that change.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
MHDD Administration	(\$425,800)	General Funds

Impact Title: Lay off staff

Impact Analysis:

The proposal to cut \$425,800 across four funding sources in the MHDD Administration component would result in the Division laying off six to seven staff. We would lose the ability to adequately license, monitor and investigate the Assisted Living Homes serving our Mental Health (MH) and Developmentally Disabled (DD) consumers, leaving this population dangerously vulnerable to threats and potential facility safety issues. We would lose a portion of the Community MH Grants and Community DD Grants programmatic oversight and technical assistance for the program’s non-profit service providers. This would result in a reduction of the Division’s ability to assure delivery of appropriate service to consumers. Finally, we would suffer a decreased ability to provide Division infrastructure support to the MH, DD and Safety/Quality Assurance programs—processing grant awards and payment, developing and maintaining information systems for reporting service data, and providing management of the Division’s fiscal and human resources.

The component’s ability to carry out the Division’s mission to “improve and enhance the quality of life for consumers impacted by mental disorders or developmental disabilities” would be seriously compromised by these changes.

Likewise, the Division's ability to implement the newly proposed performance measure related to consumer satisfaction with services would be greatly compromised if we did not have the staff to conduct the related provider site reviews.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Tobacco Prevention and Control	Amount(s):	Source(s)
	(\$3,123,900)	Tob Ed/CES

Impact Title: Tobacco settlement dollars cut to 15% versus 20% established in law

Impact Analysis:

In FY02, the Alaska Legislature passed legislation (AS 37.07.580) that deposits twenty percent of the annual Master Settlement Agreement receipts to the Tobacco Use Education and Cessation Fund for tobacco education, prevention and control efforts. However, the Senate has diverted about \$1.1 million each of carryover FY2002 dollars and FY2003 settlement dollars to Medicaid Services so that currently only 15% is appropriated from the fund.

This will result in a significant decrease in the amount of planned funding for tobacco cessation, youth activities related to keeping young people from starting to smoke and counter marketing and other media work aimed at educating people regarding their choices and de-glamorizing the image that is continually put forward by the tobacco industry. Without these dollars additional young people will begin smoking and youth and adults who desire to stop smoking will have fewer resources available to assist them.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Infant Learning Program Services	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$1,200,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Deny \$1.2 million for Infant Learning Program

Impact Analysis:

Early Intervention/Infant Learning Program services for children between the ages of 0-3 are provided to reduce or ameliorate disabling conditions. Each year, the number of children needing services increases, the number and percentage of children with the most significant disabilities and service needs has grown, and the cost per enrolled child continues to escalate. During FY2001, the average cost for a child enrolled in Early Intervention/Infant Learning Program services was approximately \$3800 per year. Elimination of \$1,000,000 in base funding, with the directive of moving to a needs based program, would likely eliminate many children from the program. These children with disabling conditions will likely develop secondary disabilities, and the resulting inability to deal with the conditions at a young age may mean long term problems that are costlier and harder to

ameliorate. It will make it impossible to meet the agreed upon measure of all eligible Infant Learning Program children being served.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Human Services Community	(\$ 205,500)	General Funds
Matching Grants	(\$ 233,000)	Interagency

Impact Title: Reduction of Human Services Community Matching Grant

Impact Analysis:

The proposed cut would reduce, by 25 percent, each of the health and human services grants to the two qualified municipalities: Fairbanks North Star Borough and the Municipality of Anchorage. Non-profit organizations that compete for these funds provide high quality, cost efficient services to children and youth. The reduction of funds would decrease services that address priority areas such as family dysfunction and mental and emotional problems. Additional services that may decrease include temporary shelter for homeless persons, delivery of meals to those in economic need, child care for school age children from low and moderate income families, and domestic violence services to family members involved in domestic violence situations.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Medicaid Services	(\$ 1,165,400)	Federal Funds
	(\$18,860,500)	General Funds
	\$ 3,671,200	Interagency Rcpts
	<u>\$ 1,062,500</u>	<u>Tobacco ED/CES</u>
	(\$15,292,200)	Total

Impact Title: Reduced Match Funding within the Medicaid Program

Impact Analysis:

The Senate reduced general funds within Medicaid Services by \$18,860,500 and partially offset the reduction with increased interagency receipts and Tobacco Education and Cessation totaling \$4,733,700. This results in a net loss of \$14,126,800 in available match for medical services claims payments. The loss of matching funds could reduce the ability of Medicaid to provide services to those in need by approximately \$33,145,940. At an average cost of \$667 per month per person, the proposed cut plus the associated federal funds could provide medical services for 4,140 Alaskans during FY 2003.

Loss of these funds will result in more aggressive cost containment that will have widespread effects throughout the provider community and other DHSS program areas.

Providers will experience reduced revenues, either because they will not be paid or because their rates will be reduced. Provider participation in the Medicaid Program is optional and rate reductions would provide a disincentive for continued participation.

The Senate budget includes intent language that would direct the department to cut optional services before seeking a supplemental appropriation. In most cases, cutting optional services is not a cost effective way to manage the Medicaid program.

Cost shifting results in the movement of program expenditures between mandatory and other optional service areas. For example: A person who now receives occupational or physical therapy services under the Medicaid option may chose to acquire these services under an outpatient setting if the option is cut. This will cost more. A person in severe pain because of a gum infection will probably not go without necessary medical care because Medicaid no longer covers dental. They will seek the required care from a physician in a clinic or an emergency room – services that Medicaid will pay for anyway, possibly at a higher rate.

The Legislature has made the number of participating providers and access to health care for Alaskans a performance measure for the Division of Medical Assistance. Each funding cut puts provider participation at risk. Cutting optional services from the program may appear to save general fund dollars, but in the long run, the savings may be negligible or entirely non-existent.

To cut optional services, Medical Assistance will have to issue regulations, a lengthy process. For these reasons, it is not cost effective to cut optional services. If cost containment measures are not a success in reducing costs, the department will seek a supplemental.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Medical Assistance Administration	(\$126,000)	General Funds
	(\$ 70,000)	Federal Funds

Impact Title: Reduce State Medicaid costs

Impact Analysis:

Alaska's Medicaid program directly impacts the service delivery of every division within the Department of Health and Social Services, as well as divisions in four other departments within the state system. There are six sources of federal funding that branch into a kaleidoscope of varying federal participation rates, allotments, and reimbursements, each with its own federal and state regulatory structure.

Current economic and health care trends in Alaska continue to exert increasing pressure on state health care managers and policymakers to provide clear

demonstrated evidence of the ability to sustain an effective and responsive health care management capability. Loss of these funds will result in constraints on services through cost containment. The effects of these actions are not limited to Medicaid clients, as that effort will have widespread effects throughout other program areas and among Medical service providers.

The division's cost for administering the Medicaid and CAMA programs equaled only 3.3% of the total dollars paid for those medical care services, compared to a national average of over 4%. While the efforts to save general fund dollars have been extensive, services provided to a growing number of eligible Alaskans have been maintained, and in some instances increased. This is directly attributable to an aggressive effort to develop and sustain effective business management practices for the state's health care delivery system.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Medicaid State Programs	(\$99,400)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce services purchased from other state agencies in accordance with Alaska's Medicaid State Plan

Impact Analysis:

Alaska's Medicaid program impacts the service delivery of every division in the department, and four other state departments. Services that would be lost or reduced due to the proposed reduction of general funds to match federal Medicaid dollars include feasibility studies for client outreach and education, public safety concerns such as life safety cost compliance surveys and provider background checks on personal care providers, support for home health care (personal care attendant program), and training and technical assistance for public health nurses statewide.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Health Purchasing Group	(\$71,300)	General Funds

Impact Title: Reduce surveillance and utilization review to recover provider overpayments

Impact Analysis:

Any reduction in general fund matching funds will erode the division's ability to identify potential fraud and abuse, make appropriate referrals for investigation, assure timely and accurate provider claims, and pursue third party recoveries.

A decrease in claims reviews will compromise efforts to consistently evaluate/audit claims for new visit frequency, intensity of service, diagnosis to procedure comparison, and multiple component/duplicative component conditions.

The inability to effectively screen for and identify procedures or services during claims processing that exceed clinical/coding guidelines, and to compare their appropriateness of care against national profiles, automatically generates a reduction or denial of the claim. Such actions, when made in error as a result of reporting service delivery incorrectly, will erode provider participation and potentially remove an opportunity to initiate corrective action to eliminate (or significantly curtail) unnecessary service provision.

Efforts to identify and target those provider types experiencing claims filing problems through outreach and more accessible education/training have reduced the time and effort needed to process provider reimbursement claims, and strengthened provider participation in the Medicaid program.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Health Facilities Certification and Licensing	(\$32,500) (\$13,400)	General Funds Federal Funds

Impact Title: Reduce the number of complaint investigations.

Impact Analysis:

The federal government has established minimum standards for providers who wish to participate in the Medicare or Medicaid programs. The Social Security Act establishes the framework within which state health facility licensure agencies carry out the Medicare certification process under agreements between the states and the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The Social Security Act stipulates that these same agencies are authorized to set and enforce standards for Medicaid.

Over the past three years mandates from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) have increased the requirement for oversight of Long Term Care (LTC) facilities. The result has been a significant increase in the number and seriousness of complaint investigations and reports of harm, including resident-to-resident abuse, which now requires on-site investigation.

Complaints have increased 40% since 1998 and reports of harm (ROH) have increased 1126% in the same timeframe. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) can potentially impose penalties by withholding Medicaid funding if HFL&C does not meet the mandated timelines for surveys and reports. The budget reductions proposed by the Senate will undermine the division's ability to ensure that facility certification and licensing activities take place in a timely fashion and in compliance with federal requirements.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
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Hearings and Appeals

(\$10,600)

General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce Access to the Medicaid Payment Rate Appeals Process

Impact Analysis:

Health care facility appeals of Medicaid payment rates and audit findings are formal hearings governed by the Administrative Procedures Act. Hearings are conducted by a hearing examiner pursuant to AS 44.62.350. Client appeals of actions by the Division of Public Assistance and the Division of Medical Assistance are adjudicated in fair hearings mandated by a number of state and federal regulations.

This checks and balance system provides an impartial and unbiased vehicle to individuals and providers to present evidence and arguments for a decision and final administrative action. The proposed reduction to funding for this process may ultimately result in aggrieved parties seeking satisfaction through the state's more costly legal system.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Children's Health Eligibility	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$44,500)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce Access to Health Care

Impact Analysis:

Services/activities supported under Children's Health Eligibility include eligibility determinations and enrollment of potentially eligible children and their families into the Medicaid program and the Title XXI Medicaid expansion program under the Children's Health Insurance Program (Denali KidCare). Fewer resources will be available to provide eligibility determination services for this client group.

The proposed reduction in this program would negatively affect several of the division's performance measures and more importantly the children the division is responsible for protecting. Specifically, the number of children in state custody longer than 18 and 36 months would increase due to reduced family support services. Reduced services could preclude families from successfully meeting the treatment and case goals that would lead to the release of children from custody.

Additionally, the length of time in state custody before achieving reunification would increase due to the reduction in vital services such as follow-up care and supervised visitation that allow the child to return to the family home.

Not funding the Governor's Family Visitation Center \$750,000 increment will eliminate the proposed visitation centers in Anchorage, Fairbanks, MatSu, Kenai, Juneau, and Bethel. A lack of supervised visitation places children at greater risk of harm, and fails to maintain or foster the relationship of parent and child. This may

lead to longer involvement with the family on the division's part, failed reunification efforts, fewer family visits, and a less secure attachment between parent and child.

Not funding the \$975,000 Early Intervention for Family Support increment will eliminate the Early Intervention program expansion planned for the Fairbanks, Bethel, and Kenai areas. This program would enable the division to refer low risk reports of harm to a community-based non-profit social services agency. Due to caseload levels, the high number of reports of harms, and the shortage of trained workers, the division would not be able to investigate each report of harm. This would force workers to workload adjust low risk reports that they were unable to investigate.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Foster Care Base Rate	(\$909,500) (\$349,000)	General Funds Federal

Impact Title: Deny Foster Care Daily Rate Increase

Impact Analysis:

Not funding the Foster Care Daily Rate Increase increment will require the division to continue to pay foster parents based on the 1993 poverty guideline, a rate that does not reflect the 23.45% cost of living increase that has occurred since it was established. Without the daily rate increase, the division may lose trained, experienced foster care providers who feel the current rate of reimbursement is inadequate to meet the basic needs of the foster child. Denying the rate increase may also diminish the division's ability to recruit foster parents and force the division to place children in more expensive facilities such as residential care facilities.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Foster Care Augmented Rate	(\$63,000)	General Funds

Impact Title: Short fund Foster Care Augmented Rate Program

Impact Analysis:

Failure to fund the anticipated caseload increase for the next year will prevent an estimated 14 foster children from receiving augmented benefits each month. The Augmented Foster Care program or difficulty of care program, reimburses foster care providers for extraordinary costs and for higher levels of supervision authorized by AS 47.14.100 that are not covered by the Foster Care Base Rate program. When children enter foster care with a higher level of disturbance, foster parents are required to access a higher level of services to meet their needs (i.e., physical and/or psychological therapy, supervised visits with family members,

individual education plans, tutoring). The proposed reduction would diminish the department's ability to meet its obligation to reimburse foster parents and would impose a hardship on existing foster care providers.

There is already a shortage of foster parents. An inability to reimburse foster care providers for services rendered will seriously erode any success that the Department has made during the last two years to recruit and retain foster parents. This could result in the Department not having enough foster parents to care for the children committed to State custody. This may force placement of children in more expensive facilities such as Residential Care Facilities.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Foster Care Special Needs	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$445,300)	General Funds

Impact Title: Short fund Foster Care Special Needs Caseload Increment

Impact Analysis:

Failure to fund the anticipated caseload increase means DFYS will not be able to provide special needs benefits to approximately 192 children placed in foster care. Based upon this reduction, the division projects that it will completely exhaust funds and will not be able to provide services to these children. Foster Care Special Needs funds reimburse foster care providers for one-time or short-term approved expenses authorized by AS 47.14.100 that are not covered by the Foster Care Base Rate.

In recent years, children placed in foster care have had more complex needs and issues, and foster parents are often required to have a greater level of specialized knowledge. Short funding this program would further diminish the department's ability to recruit and retain new foster parents who can provide the care needed to meet the individual behaviors and specific needs of these children.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Subsidized Adoption & Guardianship	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$2,000,000)	General Funds

Impact Title: Short fund Subsidized Adoption & Guardianship Program

Impact Analysis:

Failure to fully fund the 14% anticipated caseload increase for next year will force the division to seek a supplemental appropriation to fulfill its obligation to subsidize approximately 1,700 guardianships and adoptions. This is due in part because the FY2002 program needs are projected to be short by \$2.5 million. From FY1992 to FY2001 the number of children transitioned from the foster care system into a permanent home increased 348%, from 338 to 1,515. The division anticipates that

the number of children in the subsidy program will reach 1,784 by the end of FY2002.

By law, the division must comply with the terms of the subsidy agreements, and is unable to eliminate or reduce the subsidy contract. The Subsidized Adoption & Guardianship program is an adoption and guardianship incentive program for children with special needs. Subsidized adoption is a way to establish permanent homes through adoption for children who are hard to place, who are in the permanent custody of the State, and who are unlikely to be adopted without a subsidy. AS 13.26.062 and AS 25.23.190 - 25.23.240 provide the department with statutory authority and guidelines to administer the program. Placement must also be accomplished within the shortened time frames mandated by State and Federal law, including Alaska's HB375 and the Federal Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1998.

Short funding this program would potentially subject the State to legal action for breach of contract, as the State would no longer be in compliance with State and Federal laws if subsidy payments are not processed.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Residential Child Care	(\$100,000) (\$550,000)	General Funds Interagency

Impact Title: Eliminate Mental Health Stabilization Home Program

Impact Analysis:

Not funding the Mental Health Stabilization Home \$650,000 increment will eliminate the short-term residential option that was to serve as a step-down program from acute hospital care or secure residential psychiatric treatment care. It may also eliminate the availability of an interim placement for severely disturbed youth who are difficult to place. Lack of this home will decrease the options available to families and providers to develop a safe and appropriate placement.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Adoption Placement Program (formerly the Balloon Project)	(\$262,600) (\$200,000)	General Funds Federal Funds

Impact Title: Reduction of Adoption Placement Program (Balloon Project) Funding and Elimination of Adoption Incentive Funds

Impact Analysis:

Of the \$2,009,200 request for the Adoption Placement Program, \$1,546,600, or the FY2002 funding level, was funded, resulting in a \$462,600 shortfall.

In FY2002 the division was able to cover the reduction of \$262,600 with funds carried forward from FY2001. Additional funds are not available to carry forward from FY2002 to FY2003. In FY2003 the \$262,600 reduction in Adoption Placement funds may result in the loss of 1 social worker position and 3 attorney positions statewide. The reduction of 1 social worker position would increase the caseload of the remaining social workers by an additional case, at a time when the average caseload already exceeds national caseload standards.

The attorney positions were established to help transition children through the foster care system and into a permanent home more rapidly. These positions enable the division to meet the legal mandate that permanent placement must be accomplished within the shortened time frames set by State and Federal law. These laws require children that have been in foster care for 15 of the past consecutive 22 months be placed into a permanent home. The elimination of funds dedicated to this effort will reduce the department's ability to meet these legal mandates and force children to remain in the foster care system longer.

The proposed reduction of \$200,000 federal funds for the Adoption Incentive program will hamper the division's ability to develop post-adoption services for adoptive parents in Alaska. These services are critical to ensure adoptive parents receive the support and parenting skills necessary to address the many special needs of the children in their homes.

The reduction of this program would negatively affect several of the division's performance measures and more importantly the children the division is responsible for protecting. Specifically, the number of children in state custody longer than 18 and 36 months would increase, as resources dedicated to transitioning children into permanent homes are eliminated. Substantial progress has been made by the Balloon Project workers to terminate parental rights and free children in long-term custody for adoption. As such, the length of time in state custody before achieving adoption would also increase due to the elimination of staff and essential resources.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Family and Youth Services Management	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$123,000)	General Funds

Impact Title: Elimination of Positions

Impact Analysis:

The proposed reduction of \$123,000 in general funds from the Family and Youth Services Management base budget may result in the lay off of 4 positions. These positions provide comprehensive program, managerial, and financial support to the Front Line Social Workers that deliver direct services to abused and neglected children. Short funding this program would further impact the program development, guidance, and progress toward zero tolerance.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Probation Services	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$500,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Eliminate increment for additional probation resources

Impact Analysis:

The proposal to cut this general fund request will mean that 7 new Probation Officers, one each for Kenai, Homer, Barrow, Kodiak, Anchorage, Dillingham, and Valdez will not be added. Additional early accountability resources are needed to provide immediate responses as a means of keeping young offenders from becoming chronic, habitual delinquents who prey on victims and communities. The increment needed to implement this two-year strategic plan is small compared to the costs associated with constructing and staffing a new youth facility. In tangible terms, this strategy is most easily understood in terms of its impact on juvenile probation officer time available to provide swift and effective service to victims, communities and offenders. The most distinctive benefits that would not be realized are safer communities, more satisfied victims and juveniles less likely to commit additional crime.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Public Health Nursing	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$404,300)	General Fund
	(\$661,500)	Interagency

Impact Title: Elimination of needed increments for the Bethel facility and Health Passport Program

Impact Analysis:

The Senate added federal dollars for Homeland Security, resulting in a net increase. However, the program still needs general fund increments. The elimination of the increment to fully fund the lease costs for the Bethel Health Center will result in staff operating and providing services out of a sub-standard facility. The elimination of the Health Passport project increment will preclude the state being able to draw down significant additional federal dollars to fund seven nurses that would assist children in Foster Care get the medical and health care services they need and currently do not receive due to lack of consistent caregivers and health care providers.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Maternal, Child & Family Health Services	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$172,600)	General Fund

Impact Title: Cut handicapped children program.

Impact Analysis:

The FY2003 General Fund reduction of \$72,600 will require severe curtailment of the Handicapped Children's Program, which provides some rehabilitative and diagnostic services to a number of high-risk children with special health care needs. These children are not eligible for Medicaid and do not have any other coverage, so may have to go without some of the complex medical care they require.

The elimination of the increment (\$100,000) for General Fund/Program Receipt authority will not allow the Newborn Metabolic Screening Program or Specialty and Genetics Clinics to use all of the receipts generated. As a result, clinic slots will be more limited and some children who need specialty services will be denied care.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Public Health Administration	(\$27,300)	General Fund

Impact Title: Eliminate funding for most of one support staff in the Director's Office

Impact Analysis:

The reduction in Public Health Administration will eliminate funding for most of the salary for one support staff needed to ensure the Director's Office can provide timely administrative and budget support to the Sections.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Epidemiology	(\$200,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Elimination of environmental contaminant monitoring increment

Impact Analysis:

Due to the elimination of funding for the evaluation and monitoring of environmental contaminants, the State will not have a credible voice to speak out on food safety issues. Because the scientific basis for risk assessment methodology is controversial and unsettled, considerable public health expertise is required to answer the question, "Is this food safe to eat?" Dedicated professional staff will not be available to provide authoritative public health advice, leverage resources from other agencies, develop risk communication techniques in partnership with affected constituencies, and provide a check on the US Environmental Protection Agency's ability to bypass State government.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Health Information and Systems Support	(\$90,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Elimination of a new position to monitor the well-being of children and evaluate the impact of programs and services

Impact Analysis:

Without this funding, it will be difficult to monitor the health of Alaskan children over time, to determine whether current services and strategies for achieving objectives are effective and know how to revise programs and services so they provide the most benefit for Alaska's children.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Community Health/Emergency Medical Services	Amount(s): (\$66,000)	Source(s): General Fund

Impact Title: Reduction to Emergency Medical Services training and certification, which will compromise emergency medical services in the state

Impact Analysis:

The reduction to Emergency Medical Services training and certification will result in the following: 1) not funding a contract for the State Emergency Medical Services Medical Director; 2) reduced expenditures for Emergency Medical Services equipment and supplies; 3) elimination of printing the quarterly Emergency Medical Services newsletter *Response*; and 4) a reduction in the very small amount of general funds that support Emergency Medical Services staff in the state office. This will reduce the quality of program services statewide as a result of less medical direction and support for local activities.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Community Health Grants	Amount(s): (\$680,700)	Source(s): General Fund

Impact Title: Eliminate the specialized programs in Community Health.

Impact Analysis:

As a result of eliminating the funding for the Prematernal Homes (\$121,200) in Nome and Kotzebue, these two programs will either have to reduce services or find outside funding to maintain the current service level. These homes are critically important to ensuring women have a place to stay in the regional hub while waiting to give birth.

Elimination of the support for the hearing and language services and vision services (\$136,900) for Norton Sound and Maniilaq means that some individuals served by these corporations may go without these services. The result could be learning problems in these children and impaired communication or mobility for an adult/elder.

Reduction of the funds available to assist small local communities in maintaining access to primary care services by (\$422,600) will mean virtual elimination of the small supplemental grants that sometimes mean the difference between being able to sustain one provider and having to stop services.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Office of State Medical Examiner	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$33,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Deny increased labor costs

Impact Analysis:

Elimination of the FY2003 request to cover increased labor costs will make it impossible for the program to completely fund the third forensic pathologist position in the office. This means fewer autopsies will be done and there will be less time available for the pathologists to provide consultation to law enforcement agencies and to testify in court. Overall there will be less information for families and the legal system regarding causes of death and how to prevent them in the future or to hold those causing the death accountable.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Public Health Laboratories	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$415,500)	General Fund

Impact Title: Cut critical laboratory services for communicable diseases and possibly close Fairbanks lab

Impact Analysis:

Due to the reduction, the Laboratories Section may have to eliminate the biomonitoring and alcohol and drugs of abuse lab capacity in Anchorage and make other reductions in current capacity at both labs. The elimination of the biomonitoring laboratory will result in the inability to assist Epidemiology with scientific evidence to respond to local requests for consultation. Additionally, Alaska may be unable to counter the national food advisories that are not appropriate for Alaska and may undermine subsistence and commercial and sport fishing viability. Elimination of the alcohol and drugs of abuse laboratory will significantly hinder the Medical Examiner in establishing toxicological causes of death. A cut this significant may require the closure of one lab to reduce overall operating costs.

Base fund reductions could result in at least a 23% reduction in the number of individuals that can be tested for significant contagions such as tuberculosis, hepatitis and sexually transmitted diseases. The result will be that one out of four individuals with these diseases will not be identified nor treated, potentially increasing the spread of disease throughout the population.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Alaska Mental Health Board	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$18,700)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduction to the Alaska Mental Health Board

Impact Analysis:

The AMHB mission is to act as the State planning, advocacy, monitoring, and coordinating agency for Alaskans experiencing mental illness and serious emotional disorders (consumers). Relevant FY2003 measures of mission progress are:

1. Provide quarterly reviews of the quality assurance monitoring process for the state mental health program at regular public meetings.
2. Develop and implement a strategic communications plan, including forums and outreach efforts, to raise public awareness of Alaska Mental Health Trust beneficiary needs and to reduce stigma.

An \$18,700 reduction of AMHB funding from FY2002 General Fund base budget will directly impact both AMHB's capacity to fulfill its mission as reflected in FY2003 measures and its statutory and Mental Health Trust litigation settlement mandates. The cut will require the elimination of one of the AMHB's quarterly meetings, making it impossible to provide quarterly review of quality assurance monitoring and curtailing forums and outreach efforts. Reducing the number of AMHB meetings to three will limit consumer access and advocacy during State policy and planning processes. Consumer involvement represents the core value of the AMHB and is mandated both in statute and the Trust settlement. Without significant consumer involvement, accomplished by taking the AMHB to consumers around the state, a consumer-centered system of care cannot be achieved.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse	Amount(s)	Source(s)
	(\$15,600)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduction to Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse

Impact Analysis:

The proposal to cut the Board's budget \$15,600 would significantly impair the Advisory Board's process for conducting business on an already limited budget. To accomplish this cut, it would be necessary to reduce the Advisory Board's travel budget by \$15,600, eliminating one to two of the four quarterly meetings of the fifteen-person board. In an attempt to mitigate this impact, two three-hour teleconferences would be substituted for the eliminated meetings. It would also be necessary to hold the standing committee meetings telephonically before each

meeting by teleconference. This telephonic meeting cost is estimated at \$6,478 for member, agency and organizational partners in the Advisory Board's work. This reconfiguration of meetings would reduce the opportunities for Board members to receive testimony from members of the public and interested stakeholders, and to share their expertise and views on policy recommendations regarding Alaska's greatest public health problem.

The ability of the Advisory Board to meet its statutory responsibilities would be compromised. Responsibilities include advising the Legislature, the Governor, and state agencies in matters related to mental health and substance use disorders, preparing and maintaining a comprehensive plan of services, and providing the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority with recommendations for implementation of the comprehensive integrated mental health plan and the expenditure of Trust income from the mental health trust settlement income account.

Proposed cuts to the FY2003 budget would put additional pressure on an already constricted operating budget.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Commissioner's Office	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$80,600)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce Commissioner's Office

Impact Analysis:

The Senate fully funds the Suicide Prevention Council; however, the remainder of the cut will reduce the Commissioner's Office budget by almost 10%. A 10% reduction will negatively affect the Commissioner's Office ability to ensure that the department's mission, policy goals and division measures can be met.

It will likely mean a new Commissioner next fall will have one Special Assistant instead of two. The size of DHSS and the complexity of its programs necessitate a certain number of senior staff to manage the department; this cut will make that difficult for a new administration.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Administrative Services	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$182,900)	General Fund

Impact Title: Decreased administrative support services

Impact Analysis:

The mission of the division is to provide quality administrative services that support the Department's programs. The DAS mission and its performance in achieving measures will be impacted by loss of funds. If an alternate funding source cannot

be found to replace the general fund reduction, DAS will have to reduce services and potentially cut a position.

DAS will have to review the current charge backs from the Department of Administration for potential reductions and efficiencies.

These funding reductions will cause delays in reporting, accounting, revenue collection and auditing for the many federal grants administered by the department and may result in penalties and loss of essential federal revenue.

There will be delays in hiring which will impact the department's programs and delivery of services (i.e., Social Workers for Child Protection, Eligibility Technicians for Medicaid and Public Assistance, Nurses for Public Health, Probation Officers for Juvenile Justice and Psychiatric staff for Alaska Psychiatric Institute).

**Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Impact Statements in Response to the
Senate Budget**

Date: April 26, 2002

Prepared by: Remond Henderson, Administrative Services Director

The Senate budget reduces the Department of Labor and Workforce Development's general fund budget request by \$864,500 from the Governor's FY 03 amended budget.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Mechanical Inspection	(\$6,100)	General Fund
	(\$225,000)	General Fund Program Receipts

Impact Title: Deny funding to reduce serious backlog of boiler safety inspections.

Impact Analysis: The Senate Finance decision to eliminate funding for two new boiler/pressure vessel inspectors and one clerk in the Mechanical Inspection program means that the current inspection backlog of over 6,000 boilers and pressure vessels overdue for safety inspection will not decrease in the foreseeable future. The two new boiler inspectors would generate additional inspection fee receipts of approximately \$225,000.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Mechanical Inspection	(\$22,800)	General Fund
	(\$67,500)	General Fund Program Receipts

Impact Title: Eliminate One New Elevator Inspector Position

Impact Analysis: Eliminating the funding for one new elevator inspector position in the Mechanical Inspection program means a backlog of over 300 devices overdue for inspection can not be addressed. The new inspector would generate additional inspection fee receipts of approximately \$67,500.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Mechanical Inspection	(\$92,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Eliminate One New Electrical Inspector Position

Impact Analysis:

The Senate Finance decision to eliminate funding for one new electrical inspector position in the Mechanical Inspection program means that the northern region will continue to be without a dedicated electrical inspector. Currently the division has two inspectors to cover the entire state. Given the size of the state, and the climate difficulties, this can lead to issues with availability of inspectors and with timely inspections of new buildings. Communities with sufficient workload to support municipal inspection programs (Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau [residential only]) are doing so already. The addition of one inspector will enhance compliance with Certificate of Fitness (CF) requirements. Major projects such as missile defense will also generate additional CF fees.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Wage and Hour Administration	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$102,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Eliminate two wage and hour technicians

Impact Analysis:

The Senate Finance recommendation not to fund two new wage and hour technician positions will result in a lesser amount of protection for Alaska's workers, and put law-abiding contractors at a competitive disadvantage. Without the technician positions, some audits will still be performed by wage and hour investigators, but only if complaints are received. As a result, fewer prevailing wage violations will be found and prosecuted, fewer workers will have unpaid wages returned to them, and the amount of time it takes to close a case will increase. Potentially, up to \$200,000 per year in wages lost through payroll errors will not be returned to Alaskan workers.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Occupational Safety and Health	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$222,700)	General Fund

Impact Title: Eliminate Funding for Oil Safety and Development Initiative

Impact Analysis: The Senate Finance action deletes one new industrial hygienist position in Anchorage, and one new electrical inspector in Anchorage. These positions will ensure that facilities erected or used during gas and oil production or development comply with the National Electrical Code and Uniform Plumbing Code. Employees should have a safe and healthy work environment with protection against hazardous materials and exposures.

Department of Law
Impact Statements in Response to the
Senate Budget
Date: April 26, 2002
Prepared by: Kathryn Daughhetee

The Senate budget reduces the Department of Law's general fund request by \$2,506,100 from the Governor's amended budget request. \$1,604,200 represents a reduction from our budget in FY 02. The most critical pieces of the \$2,506,100 general fund reduction are summarized as follows:

1. \$680,000 in denied salary cost increases, which are unavoidable without severe reductions in staffing levels since 71 percent of the department's budget is for payroll costs. This amount represents the combination of the FY 03 negotiated salary increases for state employees, and reclassification costs to provide better pay equity and reduce the high turnover in agency's law office assistant positions.
2. \$531,700 in denied funds related to the fiscal impacts of new crime laws for victim restitution, drunk driving, and therapeutic courts.
3. \$983,200 in cuts directed to the three primary units in the Department: Criminal Division, Civil Division, and Oil & Gas Litigation.

The above cuts, plus additional targeted cuts, are discussed below. A large portion of the department's funding is provided through interagency agreements with our client agencies. We do not yet know how cuts to those agency's budgets will impact Department of Law.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Office of the Attorney General	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$506,300)	General Fund

Impact Title: Unallocated reduction in an amount equal to FY 03 labor cost increase plus an additional \$40.7

Impact Analysis:

The department is uncertain how to absorb this reduction in consideration of the many other budget reductions discussed hereafter.

"The mission of the Department of Law is to provide legal services to state government and to prosecute crime." The combined specific and unallocated budget reductions pose serious questions regarding how effectively our mission can be accomplished. The department is facing directed reductions to its major functions, which can only be sustained through reductions in staff. One option for the unallocated cut would be to further reduce Oil & Gas Litigation and place a much higher certainty on the need to

request supplemental funds in FY 03 in order to continue that work. Another option would involve further across-the-board reductions, which would in turn require further reductions in staff and even further limit this agency's ability to carry out its mission.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Criminal Division		
Third and Fourth Judicial Districts	(\$250,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce prosecution attorneys and support staff

Impact Analysis:

The only way to reduce the cost of prosecution is to reduce staff. Furthermore, since many of the division's 14 district attorney offices are staffed by just one or two attorneys, staff reductions will need to be focussed on the Anchorage and Fairbanks offices. At least three attorney positions could be eliminated. This reduction will be made increasingly difficult as a result of the City of Fairbanks' recent repeal of all of its domestic violence ordinances, which shifts the burden and cost of prosecution and incarceration from the city to the state.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Civil Division		
Human Services	(\$297,800)	Inter-Agency Receipts

Impact Title: Discontinue the "Balloon Project" which moves children from state custody to permanent homes

Impact Analysis: Senate Finance has denied the "Balloon Project" increment in the Department of Health and Social Services to continue the highly successful project to move children from foster care to permanent homes. Without the funds that HSS would have transferred to Law for one of two child protection attorneys, there will be a resurgence of the backlog of Alaskan children in foster care or other temporary home situations awaiting permanent placement. New laws passed in 1998 (Ch. 99, SLA 98) define the timelines within which certain actions must be taken to move these kinds of cases to conclusion more quickly. With the elimination of one attorney position, those timelines will in all likelihood not be met.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Civil Division		
Unallocated	(\$250,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce Civil Division services

Impact Analysis:

This reduction represents the loss of two attorneys, or one attorney in combination with other paraprofessional and support staff positions. Although the Human Services section funding represents the largest allocation of general funds within the division, a further reduction is not sustainable there because two positions will already be eliminated with the loss of “Balloon” funding discussed previously. Whenever possible, as a matter of priority, we try to protect from cuts those legal services needed to ensure the safety and health of Alaskan citizens. Other general fund services involving employment law, elections, protection of natural resources, legislation, state treasury, and commercial enterprises will be considered for possible reduction. It is likely that some legal services provided on behalf of the Departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Game will have to be eliminated.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Civil Division & Criminal Division Law Office Assistant Reclass	(\$214,400)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce Law Office Assistant positions

Impact Analysis:

The Senate Finance did not include requested general funds to pay for the cost of the reclassification of this agency’s former legal secretaries to law office assistants. The study was begun in the wake of a grievance filed by the union on behalf of these positions. The grievance was precipitated by an action taken by state government that resulted in a higher level of pay for non-legal secretaries in state government. It became increasingly difficult to recruit and retain competent legal support staff. To complicate matters, the job descriptions were woefully outdated. The classification study commenced in January 2000, was finalized in May of 2001, and implemented the following month. The study clearly indicated that the legal secretaries were inappropriately classified and underpaid. Without the funds to pay for the increased salary costs resulting from the reclassification of 121 support positions, some will have to be eliminated.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Civil Division Collections and Support	(\$106,500)	General Fund

Impact Title: Deny full fiscal note funding for victim restitution legislation (Ch 60, SLA 01).

Impact Analysis:

As many as 5,000 victim restitution court orders may be sent to the Civil Division for collection as a result of passage of this new legislation. The legislation became effective on January 1, 2002, and the workload related to the task of collecting, accounting for, and paying out restitution is just beginning to be felt. Because the full

amount of requested funding for this process was denied, the victim restitution effort may fall far short of its goal of successfully tracking down convicted criminals and delinquents and making payment to victims who are due restitution.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Criminal Division Fourth Judicial District	(\$250,000 - \$350,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Move District Attorney office out of the old Fairbanks Courthouse

Impact Analysis:

The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities states that as a consequence of budget reductions to that agency, it plans to “cold close” the old Fairbanks Courthouse on July 1, 2002. Currently approximately 25 attorneys and support staff are located in that building. In order to remain there temporarily, or possibly move to other temporary quarters, and finally move to new permanent offices, will require additional funds Law does not have and had not planned on needing until approximately FY 2004. As the costs will now be incurred sooner than anticipated, Department of Law will need to further reduce staff in that office or elsewhere in order to make funds available to pay for the cost to keep the building open and maintained. In light of the previously described cuts and impacts that will impact the Fairbanks District Attorney’s office, a FY 2003 supplemental request for funding may ensue.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Criminal Division Third & Fourth Judicial Districts	(\$104,200)	General Fund
Civil Division Human Services	(\$148,300)	General Fund

Impact Title: Deny full year funding for new therapeutic court legislation (Ch. 64, SLA 2001)

Impact Analysis:

Therapeutic courts for felony drug and alcohol offenders are very resource intensive. Defendants who are accepted into the court agree to enter a program structured for them that is very closely monitored. The court requires defendants to make frequent appearances, and all parties, including the prosecutor, attend these court proceedings. In FY 02, this agency received authority for three new criminal division attorneys, but funding for just a portion of those positions. One attorney for Human Services to handle additional cases anticipated as a result of adding the new superior court judge was not funded at all. Lack of this funding will leave Human Services attorneys further

scrambling to cover the caseload, which will be already sharply increased with the loss of the “Balloon Project” attorneys. Lack of funds to address prosecutions will mean less than adequate prosecutorial involvement in the program, and could jeopardize its success.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Criminal Division Third Judicial District	(\$168,400)	General Fund

Impact Title: Deny full year funding for new drunk driving legislation (Ch. 63, SLA 2001)

Impact Analysis:

Passage last year of stiffer alcohol laws requires new prosecutors in Anchorage to handle the increased drunk driving prosecutions as a result of the .08 percent BAC and the changes to the “look-back” periods for repeat DWI and felony DWI offenses. Failure to adequately fund new staff required by the passage of this legislation will mean the level of prosecution will not meet the public’s expectation.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Civil Division Human Services	(\$98,700)	General Fund

Impact Title: Deny paralegal position for Fairbanks Human Services section

Impact Analysis:

Statewide, the Civil Division’s largest concentration of staff is in the Human Services sections. This section provides important child protection, juvenile delinquency prosecution, mental health legal services, and protection of senior citizens. The Fairbanks section is the only location without paralegal support services for the Human Services attorneys. This office serves a huge geographical area and the caseload is excessive. Lack of funding for a paralegal will further compromise the ability to meet the timelines established in the 1998 child protection law.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Oil & Gas Litigation and Legal Services Oil & Gas Litigation	(\$442,500)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduce Oil & Gas Litigation

Impact Analysis:

These funds pay for the cost of litigating the state’s oil and gas pipeline-related, tax, and royalty cases. This reduction will result in less money contracted to outside counsel and experts who have historically assisted with a number of ongoing issues as well as new

cases. These experts are needed to ensure that Alaska gets its full oil and gas revenues. Further reductions to this appropriation, such as the unallocated reduction of \$506.3 to the Attorney General's Office, might result in the need for a supplemental request for additional general funds in FY 03 and beyond.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Civil Division Governmental Affairs	(\$120,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Deny funds for telecommunications representation

Impact Analysis:

Without these funds, the state may lose its legal representation on telecommunication matters in Washington, D.C., before the Federal Communications Commission. Since the passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, the focus has been on assuring that the implementation of that Act by the FCC advances the interests of Alaskans. Of particular consequence recently has been the protection and possible expansion of the policies of "geographic rate averaging" and "rate integration." These policies assure that Alaskans do not pay more for interstate long distance services than other Americans do. These policies are under continuous attack from long distance carriers who want the opportunity to charge prices that reflect costs in each area they serve.

Department of Military & Veterans' Affairs
Impact Statements in Response to the
Senate Budget
Date: April 29, 2002
Prepared by: Major General Phillip Oates

The Senate's budget reduces the Department of Military & Veterans' Affairs general fund request by \$1,078,700 from the Governor's amended budget request. The impacts of the cuts to services are described below.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Alaska Military Youth Academy (AMYA)	(\$654,700) \$654,700	General Fund I/A Receipts

Impact Title: Switch partial funding for Alaska Military Youth Academy from general funds to Inter-Agency (IA) receipts.

Impact Analysis:

The intent to change the funding source to IA receipts is based on passage of HB312, a bill that proposes to fund the Alaska Military Youth Academy based on a per-student count formula. IA receipts would come from the Department of Education. The House already passed this legislation and the bill is awaiting Senate action, however it does not appear to have enough support to move in the Senate.

Failure to not restore this funding switch may result in the loss of the full base ChalleNGe grant from the federal government and result in total closure of the program. Before this action would be finalized we would ask for reconsideration of where to take a reduction of this level.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Alaska Military Youth Academy (AMYA)	(\$240,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Deny funding for Alaska Military Youth Academy Graduate Stipends

Impact Analysis:

The Senate did not approve the Governor's amended budget request for the payment of stipends. Without specific funding for the stipends the AMYA will be unable to pay stipends from the existing budget without laying off staff. The payment of stipends is essential to Phase III of the program—the twelve months after graduation.

Accommodating the stipends from existing resources will result in the lay-off of most divisional staff, except for some staff in admissions and headquarters, between classes for as long as it takes to make up the required amount. The Academy operates year round having three full classes at any one time while processing a fourth class of up to

300 applicants. During the short break between residential classes, the staff conducts recovery operations and mandatory staff training, processes applicants and prepares for the execution of a new pre-challenge phase.

Background:

Every year since its inception the Alaska Military Youth Academy (AMYA) has paid a graduate stipend. The federal grant allows for a \$2,200 stipend to be paid to each graduate that meets the criteria set forth in federal guidelines. The problem of inadequate funding occurred when sources of non-state revenue failed to produce anticipated amounts.

The purpose of the graduate stipend is to support the cadets' post-residential action plan that is developed during the residential phase in coordination with program staff and volunteer mentors. It is intended to pay for continuing education and or vocational/skills training, leading to a "placement" after leaving the highly structured residential phase. Successful transition from this rigorous training program to the real world is an integral part of the successful model. The Alaska Military Youth Academy currently operates Alaska's largest mentorship program.

Calculation of Amendment Amount:

Historically the Federal base grant allows for a stipend payment of \$2,200, which is distributed incrementally based on certain conditions as specified in the federal guidelines. The amendment request assumed that the State of Alaska would pay a stipend amount of \$1,500, due to budget constraints. To pay each cadet the proposed stipend of \$1,500, an FY03 amount of \$300,000 would be needed; however, only cadets who complete all of the stringent reporting and program requirements of Phase III receive the entire stipend. The AMYA estimates 75% of Phase II graduates will complete all of the Phase III requirements, resulting in a need of \$240,000 to fund stipends.

This funding would have allowed the AMYA to continue providing payment of the graduate stipend, which enhances opportunities for AMYA graduates to become successful citizens during the Phase III portion of the training cycle. It would also help the AMYA follow the National Guard Bureau (NGB) policy as outlined in the Master Youth Cooperative Funding Agreement that calls for the provision of stipends with the amount unspecified but not to exceed \$2,200.

Failure to pay graduate stipends in FY03 may result in:

- A drop in enrollment into the program as the graduate stipend is a BIG incentive to the enrollees.
- Future funding levels may be reduced. The AMYA multi-award winning mentorship program may have fewer cadets comply with reporting requirements, lowering the success rate. The success rate is one of the statistics used by the NGB to secure future ChalleNGe funding.
- Less compliance during Phase III means there is less contact between the mentor and the graduate to make sure they stay with their education and career plans. A critical element of the program is meeting the "after-care" program reporting requirements and increases the chance of success for the student.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Guard Member Educational Benefits	Amount(s): (\$22,500)	Source(s): General Fund

Impact Title: Deny request for Guard Member Tuition Assistance

Impact Analysis:

The Senate denied an increment request for the Educational Benefits component for \$22,500 to provide tuition assistance for guard members attending institutions other than the University of Alaska. These funds are used to provide promotional and educational opportunities for Guard members.

In the last two years, \$28,500 in general fund tuition assistance has been made available for reimbursement of 100% of tuition and fees to guard members attending institutions other than the U of A. In both those years, requests for tuition assistance from guard members under this program amounted to \$96,000 per year. The demand for this popular program far surpasses the available funding, resulting in many guard members not being able to access supplemental educational funding. Most of the affected students work full-time, drill on weekends and fit college into their schedules in the evenings. These courses are available at the convenience of the student.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Retirement Records Administration	Amount(s): (\$60,000)	Source(s): General Fund

Impact Title: Eliminate Request for Retirement Records Administration

Impact Analysis:

The Senate denied an increment request for the National Guard Military Headquarters component of \$60,000 for the management of all state retirement records for Air and Army National Guard employees. Currently, there is no State of Alaska employee to manage this state program.

The Air and Army National Guard maintains an active record base of over 3800 members. They also maintain over 108,000 inactive records. The scope of state records management is extensive. Each time a personnel action occurs during the career of an Alaska National Guard member, a corresponding change must occur in that person's state retirement record. Records management also encompasses calculation of retirement eligibility, performing periodic state records audits, and writing and filing any state awards. Perhaps the most critical duty in records maintenance is calculating accurate retirement points for computing guard members retirement benefits. Many of these records transactions take hours to accomplish. Federal

employees, to the detriment of their primary duties, have performed these actions to date.

It is critical to hire a State of Alaska employee to administer this state program. If not funded, state retirement information for Guard members will continue to be a burden on federal employees who maintain the records when they can. Lack of adequate attention to these records has the potential to cause late retirement payments to members of the Guard.

Natural Resources
Impact Statements in Response to the
Senate Budget
Date: April 29, 2002
Prepared by: Pat Pourchot

The Senate's budget reduces the Department of Natural Resources general fund request by \$5,611,800 from the governor's amended budget request. This reduction includes \$3,221,500 in fund source switches from general funds to other fund sources, resulting in a net general fund reduction from the governor's amended budget of \$2,390,300.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Administrative Services	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$106,500)	General Fund

Impact Title: Reduction in Administrative Services

Impact Analysis:

The department evaluated the options for reducing staff in its administrative services group and feels no additional reductions can be taken, and the only option is to charge the operating programs receiving these services.

As a reminder the department has maximized its operational efficiencies over the years through:

- Reducing internal support staff, such as an administrative assistant and a secretary
- Entering in a Shared Services Agreement with the Department of Military & Veterans' Affairs, which requires us to share one Director between two departments, as well as budget and other support.
- Decentralizing as many administrative functions to the operating programs as is justified.
- Limited staffing levels to a bare minimum and only when workload levels exceed the base staff's capacity to handle this workload are seasonal staff hired for and deal with this extra workload.

The consequence of charging operating programs such as Mining, Timber, Oil & Gas, Parks etc. for administrative cost is a direct reduction of available funds for services to the public.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Commissioner's Office	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$343,200)	General Fund

Impact Title: Unallocated reduction

Impact Analysis:

The Senate's proposed unallocated reduction of \$343,200 is extremely difficult to assign given that the department has been faced with an ever-increasing workload. Over the past five years we have implemented many efficiencies. We streamlined processes, collapsed management structure, implemented early retirement programs, and suggested statutory changes where appropriate. What we have left is a very dedicated staff that is attempting to meet the workload demand.

Our remaining alternative is to take reductions in areas where positions may come open. The impact of this is that economic development will slow down as permits are delayed, jobs will not be created, and the state is likely to lose more revenues.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Oil Safety & Development	(\$307,000)	General Fund
Royalty Valuation	(\$118,300)	General Fund

Impact Titles: Failure to fully fund Oil & Gas increments:

Oil Safety & Development Initiative - \$500,000 original request
Royalty Valuation – \$250,400 original request

Impact Analysis:

The Division of Oil and Gas has two increment requests whose purposes are to maximize revenue from oil and gas leasing, production, and the sale of royalty oil and gas. Full funding of these increments will result in accelerating the issuance of leases, faster project permitting, better onsite management of the state's oil and gas assets, and a higher net back value for the state's royalty oil and gas.

Oil Safety and Development Increment

The \$500,000 increment will provide for an acceleration of leasing through hiring additional people for the leasing process (a surveyor and a lease administration expert), a reservoir engineering position to help assure that the state's economic interests are better protected in Alaska's 42 oil and gas units, and a permitter/inspector to manage the increased activity levels in Cook Inlet, Fairbanks, Big Delta, and Mat-Su Valley areas due to exploration licensing, shallow gas leasing and coalbed methane drilling, and conventional oil and gas drilling. If fully funded, this increment will result in the state receiving over \$10 million in delayed or deferred lease bonuses and potentially millions of dollars of additional oil and gas royalty. This increment also would increase promotional efforts to bring new explorers into Alaska and allow the department to increase its efforts in support of opening up ANWR.

If this increment is funded at \$193,000, DNR would choose to fund the Petroleum Reservoir Engineer as opposed to the leasing positions because it would return the most revenue to the state. With the remaining funds, the department would look at filling a permitting/inspection position within the Division of Oil and Gas.

The need for the Petroleum Reservoir Engineer is due to the radical technical advancements in the oil and gas industry and the department's need to manage an ever-increasing number of oil and gas units (currently 42 statewide). The Division of Oil and Gas' ability to negotiate and protect its fair royalty share from production in these units is directly related to the ability to analyze complex reservoir data. Even a small change in the technical interpretation of one reservoir within one unit typically means the difference of millions of dollars. A Petroleum Reservoir Engineer would be dedicated to performing reservoir evaluation in support of approving and managing units and participating areas, royalty negotiations, paying quantities determinations, analysis of plans of development, and preparing for major North Slope gas sales. A Reservoir Engineer in this position should make the difference in millions of dollars to the state.

Under the Senate's recommendation, remaining funds are adequate to only fund one permitter/inspector and associated operating expenses. Shallow gas leasing, exploration licensing and new oil and gas units in Cook Inlet and Mat-Su also need both permitting and field presence. Current efforts in Cook Inlet and Mat-Su are extremely limited due to staffing levels and North Slope priorities. Funding at the \$193,000 level means that the position will be funded, but that no funds are available to support travel or expenses while inspecting operations.

Even more significantly, the leasing program would continue to have ever-increasing delays with the associated millions of dollars of lost or deferred lease bonus and rental revenue. Programs, such as shallow gas leasing and exploration licensing, which bring in less immediate revenue would be drastically delayed. Last year, delays cost the state approximately \$10 million in deferred or lost revenue. These delays also have the potential to postpone exploration drilling and other exploration activities on state land.

Full funding for these additional positions is needed because of the success of our oil and gas leasing and licensing programs and the resultant new exploration and development activity. Full funding of these increments will bring in significantly more direct revenue to the state than the cost and will provide for better management of our invaluable oil and gas resources.

Royalty Valuation Increment

This increment provides the state with much needed commercial expertise to analyze pipeline tariffs paid on state royalty oil and gas transported on 16 regulated pipelines. The value of state royalty oil and gas is based on a net back value at the point of production. The higher the tariff, the lower the netback. At stake are millions of dollars. For example on the Trans-Alaskan Oil Pipeline (TAPS) a one percent change in tariff (3.5 cents) makes a difference of \$2.8 million to the state treasury each year. Analyzing and negotiating tariffs is a very specific professional skill. In addition to the value of this position in ongoing royalty reopeners, these skills will be critical to the state when a North Slope gasline is constructed. Currently DNR lacks this expertise. The requested increment also provides for a needed support staff position and pays for five student interns. Funding the increment at the \$132,000 level means that only the analyst will be

hired with no support staff or supporting student interns. The affect will be that more support work will be required to be done by higher paid professional staff, thus lowering their efficiency.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Mining, Land & Water	(\$190,000)	General Fund
Claims, Permits, & Leases (\$110,000) and Title Acquisition (\$80,000)		

Impact Title: Eliminate funding for the Oil Safety & Development Initiative increment

Impact Analysis:

The Senate proposes to eliminate DNR's Oil Safety & Development Initiative increment in Mining, Land, & Water. The Department of Natural Resources had three increment requests (one in the Division of Oil and Gas and two in the Division of Mining, Land and Water) whose purposes are to maximize revenue from oil and gas leasing and production. Full funding of these increments will result in accelerating the issuance of leases, faster project permitting, and better onsite management of the state's oil and gas assets. If fully funded, these increments will result in the state receiving over \$10 million in delayed or deferred lease bonuses and potentially millions of dollars of additional oil and gas royalty. This increment also would increase promotional efforts to bring new explorers into Alaska and allow the department to increase its efforts in support of opening up ANWR.

Without the rest of the increment, the leasing program would continue to have ever increasing delays with the associated millions of dollars of lost or deferred lease bonus and rental revenue. Programs, such as shallow gas leasing and exploration licensing, which bring in less immediate revenue would be drastically delayed. Last year, delays cost the state approximately \$10 million in deferred or lost revenue. These delays also have the potential to postpone exploration drilling and other exploration activities on state land.

Full funding for these additional positions is needed because of the success of our oil and gas leasing and licensing programs and the resultant new exploration and development activity. Full funding of these increments will bring in significantly more direct revenue to the state than the cost of the increment and will provide for better management of our invaluable oil and gas resources.

Under the Senate's budget, beyond funding the Reservoir Engineer the remaining funds are adequate to only fund one permitter/inspector and associated operating expenses. Not funded are the second permitter/inspector, which means either Cook Inlet/Mat-Su or the North Slope lacks the needed permitting and onsite management. On the North Slope, increased activity further from infrastructure (North Slope Foothills, NPRA, and Pt. Thomson) means an increasing Slope-wide permitting workload and field presence is required. Shallow gas leasing, exploration licensing and new oil and gas units in Cook Inlet and Mat-Su also need both permitting and field presence. Current efforts in

Cook Inlet and Mat-Su are extremely limited due to staffing levels and North Slope priorities.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Park Management:	(\$450,000)	General Fund
	(20,200)	General Fund
	(40,700)	General Fund

Impact Title: Partially funding of the \$700,000 increment to Improve Park Maintenance, Safety & Fee Collection; Eliminate Funding for Increased Fuel (\$20,200) and Radio Communications Costs (\$40,700).

Impact Analysis:

One of the three measures by which the legislature evaluates the success of the Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation is its ability to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog. In 2001, that backlog was identified at \$42 million.

In response to the need to improve maintenance in state park facilities, the Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation proposed a \$700,000 (\$450,000 GF & \$250,000 GF/PR) increase in its operating budget to add more staff time to maintenance needs. The Senate budget allows the \$250,000 as Receipt Supported Services, but eliminates the general fund portion of the increment requests.

Improving maintenance has the following benefits to the over 4 million park visits each year.

1. Improved safety of the visitor. Some outhouses are so old that the floors are breaking through. Two years ago, a visitor fell through a rotten outhouse floor. Roads are very bumpy and can cause discomfort to riders and damage to vehicles. Attention to routine maintenance can improve the safety for park visitors.
2. Increased visitation & fees. As the parks are improved, more people will visit. This helps us meet one of the legislative measures of park success. More visitors mean more revenue to increase the percentage of the park budget supported by user fees.
3. Increased support for local economies. Safer and better-maintained parks will see increased visitation that, in turn, will bring more people to the local businesses that rely on parks. Local communities supply items like fishing tackle, ice and food, gasoline, lodging, restaurants, & guides.
4. Better volunteer recruitment. The Division of Parks is experiencing a downturn in campground hosts. The reason given is that some of our parks are so broken that no one wants to host as all they will do is answer complaints about poor facilities and spend all their time doing maintenance. In addition, park host facilities in state park units are underdeveloped, so we are losing some

campground hosts to other federal and state park systems that provide better host amenities (like holding tanks, phone).

Providing a consistent presence in the park units for maintenance, fee collection, visitor safety, and resource protection creates a safe and comfortable atmosphere in which visitors can have a positive recreational experience. Maintaining this presence requires trucks, ATVs, snowmobiles, and boats, all of which require gasoline. With the cost of fuel increasing, the ability to sustain a minimal presence is decreased which impacts Park staff ability to provide visitors with a safe and enjoyable experience.

The division relies heavily on radio communication through base stations, mobile units, and repeaters. In many areas, no other form of distance communication is feasible. This function cannot be cut. However, the costs for these services have increased by \$40.0. Funds necessary to meet this cost increase will have to be reprogrammed from other parts of the Parks budget resulting in a reduced ability to maintain facilities. The impact is a further deterioration in the condition of Alaska's Park system.

Program: RS2477/Navigability Assertions & Litigation Support	Dollar Amount(s): (\$225,000)	Fund Source(s): General Fund
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Impact Title: Partially fund the Easement Management Increment

Impact Analysis:

The Senate proposes to fund \$75,000 of the \$300,000 requested increment. Full funding of the increment would allow DNR to adequately respond to public requests to locate, relocate, and vacate RS 2477 and other easements. DNR has been underfunded in this area for years and our response to citizen's requests for action has been unacceptably slow. Furthermore, when we do respond it occurs at the expense of other income-producing work done by the Division.

Public demand for DNR action has dramatically increased since over six hundred RS 2477s were listed in statute several years ago (AS 19.30.400-.415). The division is experiencing a large number of requests to assert RS 2477s as well as other easements and rights-of-way, to define exact locations for previously asserted easements, and to review alternative routes or vacate existing easement routes altogether. The demand for staff time to resolve these issues is large, ever-increasing, and extremely under-budgeted. Issues needing resolution by DNR are focused in two areas: 1) conflicts among users and 2) requests for vacations and/or relocations of RS 2477 easements.

1. **USER CONFLICTS.** A significant and growing problem is the number of conflicts among users and landowners of the more than 650 known RS 2477 rights-of-way. Resolution is time consuming and any response by DNR takes staff away from those

programs that are funded (such as leasing and permitting) and that typically derive revenues for the State. Without this increment, the public will not be served in terms of direct responses to their requests for assistance. Furthermore, if conflicts are not resolved, it is possible that easements will not be used and thereby put at risk the establishment of valid and continuous use of routes through private properties and federal withdrawals.

2. EASEMENT VACATIONS AND/OR RELOCATIONS. The law requires DNR to use great care in vacating an RS 2477 right of way and has certain conditions that must be met prior to approval of the vacation, such as adequate and constructed alternative access. In practice, this often involves lengthy interviews with landowners, surveyors, and other interested parties to determine whether the route meets the RS 2477 criteria, how certain the physical location is, whether a survey or other location method needs to be performed, and whether a realignment can occur or if there is a need to vacate the easement altogether. Without this increment, response to easement vacations will be very slow, thereby exacerbating the continued conflict among users and landowners.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Forest Resource Management	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$350,000)	General Fund
	\$350,000	Timber Sale Rcpts

Impact Title: Switch \$350,000 from General Fund to Timber Sale Receipts.

Impact Analysis:

The impact of this budget change is to cut the amount of timber available to local, value-added processors in southern southeast Alaska. To ensure that the Division can generate sufficient program receipts, about 3 MMBF of timber in southern southeast Alaska would have to be sold on the export market rather than to local, value-added processors. This is a quarter of the allowable cut from state land in southern southeast. This amount of timber would otherwise be available for local processors. The state is a key timber supplier for these businesses -- DNR has sold 75 timber sales to 36 different Alaskan businesses in the southern southeast area in the last five years.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Gas Pipeline Office	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$204,400)	General Fund

Impact Title: Deny Gas Pipeline costs not eligible for reimbursement by applicants

Impact Analysis:

The Senate's proposal did not approve the Department of Natural Resources increment requests of \$204,400 for support of our Gas Pipeline Office. The purpose of our

request was to fund those activities in the Gas Pipeline Office for which are vital to maintaining the State's financial and other interests in the pipeline but are not eligible to be reimbursed by the industry. These activities are a continuation of those performed in FY02. In FY02 the state provided the GF for these activities through an appropriation with Legislative Budget & Audit.

Without these funds the Gas Pipeline Office cannot perform the following activities that are not directly reimbursable by the industry:

- A small percentage of time and travel to allow Gas Pipeline staff to perform work related to policy considerations, legislation, and strategy for North Slope gas to market issues. Their activities are not specific to a Right-of-Way (ROW) lease application, permitting, or specific industry-sponsored projects.
- A small percentage of time and travel to allow Gas Pipeline staff to coordinate with federal agencies, e.g., U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Department of Interior, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and with their Canadian counterparts regarding gas pipeline issues in Alaska not specific to a ROW lease application, permitting or specific industry-sponsored projects.
- General office administration (budget preparation and tracking, RSA management, etc.) and personnel management (recruiting, personnel evaluations, etc.) not directly related to a specific ROW lease application, permitting or specific industry-sponsored projects.
- Personal services to implement a Geographical Information System that will serve as a platform to organize land title, land status, hydrological, archaeological, geological, and other data related to a gas pipeline route through Alaska.
- Specialized training required for agency liaisons related to gas pipelines and a natural gas transportation system in Alaska.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Gas Pipeline	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$125,000)	General Fund

Impact Title: Deny funding for Gas Pipeline Contractual Expertise

Impact Analysis:

1. The Senate denied \$75,000 funding for a requested North Slope Gas Pipeline Valuation Practices study. Currently, valuation for royalty purposes is governed by the terms of state leases, and valuation for tax purposes is governed by statutes and regulations. The Division of Oil and Gas, Dept. of Natural Resources, which sets and administers the royalty terms of state leases, wishes to retain a contractor to gather and analyze the royalty valuation provisions and practices used by other governments, such

as Alberta, the U.S. federal government, Texas, Louisiana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Oklahoma.

The information from this study would be used in gasline negotiations initiated by the producers in 2001-2002. The impact of not funding this study will not be felt until gas flows through the gasline. From that day forward, the loss to the state could be substantial if valuation is too low or deductions are too high. For example, every \$0.10 per mcf difference totals \$20 million per year in additional state royalties.

2. The Senate denied \$50,000 funding to the Gas Pipeline Office for the Department of Revenue to contract with experts on international oil and gas tax issues. Loss of this funding harms the state's ability to ensure Alaska's competitiveness among natural gas projects worldwide. This contract funding would be used to respond to industry requests for "fiscal certainty" regarding the application of state tax and royalty laws to commercialization of North Slope natural gas reserves. Without the assistance obtained through these contracts, the state will not be as well positioned to respond to industry requests for fiscal certainty, perhaps putting the state's best interests at risk in any negotiations.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
New BRU: Natural Resource Conservation & Development Board	\$475,000	Inter-Agency Receipts DEC 319 CWA funds

Impact Title: Funding added for Soil & Water Districts Grants

Impact Analysis:

Currently the Soil & Water Districts apply for and receive grants from the Department of Environmental Conservation's Section 319 funds under the Non-Point Source Pollution Control funds.

Also, with the Soil & Water Districts receiving more than \$25,000 in grants we will need to evaluate the policy question of whether these organizations are State entities and as such should follow State Administrative requirements. Currently they are operating as non-profits under the umbrella of the State Soil & Water Board.

**Department of Public Safety
Impact Statements in Response to the
Senate Budget**

Date: April 29, 2002

Prepared by: Karen R. Morgan, Director, Administrative Services

The Senate budget reduced the Department of Public Safety's General Fund request by \$3,518,300 from the Governor's amended budget request.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Administrative Services	(\$757,700)	General Fund
(Reduction in Personal Services \$707,200)		
(Lack of Funding for Year 3 Contract Labor Costs \$50,500)		

Impact Title:

Together with cuts to the commissioner's office, these cuts to centralized administrative support will result in eliminating up to 3 troopers and 8 civilians in the field in order to perform non-discretionary administrative functions

Impact Analysis:

The Senate budget reduced funding to the Division of Administrative Services by 41%. This will have a direct impact on troopers by taking troopers out of the field to perform administrative functions. At a minimum, workload for 11 of the 28 authorized positions would need to be charged out or shifted to line divisions. Since the majority of the Department's budget is for trooper and fish and wildlife protection services, divisions would be forced to increase the number of positions left vacant, or to layoff personnel, including troopers, to fund administrative workload.

Following would be the financial impact to non-administrative programs based on their percentage of the department's total budget:

Alaska State Troopers and Detachments	338.1
Village Public Safety Officer Program	60.1
Fish & Wildlife Protection	\$116.8
Fire Prevention	21.1
Alaska Police Standards Council	6.6
Violent Crimes Compensation Board	10.9
Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	66.8
Batterers' Intervention Program	2.2
Commissioner's Office	4.4
Training Academy	10.1
Civil Air Patrol	3.5
Laboratory Services	<u>17.1</u>
Total Allocation	\$657.7

If the department did not pass these charges to the line divisions or shift workload to divisions, it would expect;

- Commissioned officers would be assigned duties that should be performed by lower paid civilians. This would have a greater impact of reducing public safety services in the field, directly impacting the safety of the residents of the state.
- Federal sanctions and paybacks for audit exceptions;
- Dramatic increases in labor union grievances and arbitration expenses;
- Penalty payments due to payroll and leave accounting inaccuracies;
- Late payment of vendor bills with penalty interest charges & charge accounts closed for non-payment;
- Inability to adequately recruit law enforcement personnel;
- Inability of programs to manage their expenditures within the authorized budget amounts, resulting in increased need for supplemental funding;
- Inability of managers to receive timely, accurate, and complete financial projections;
- Reduced federal and non-general funding opportunities; and
- Lengthy delays in developing answers to questions from employees, line managers, the public, or legislators.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Fire Prevention	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$42,500)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Deny Funding for Year 3 Contract Labor Costs

Impact Analysis

The Senate's decision not to fund the third year of labor contract costs will require the division to decrease the building inspection frequency of schools and assembly buildings to every two years. In FY2001 the Legislature recognized that the two-year cycle did not provide adequate fire prevention services and approved an increment for annual inspections. However, the Division of Fire Prevention will need to decrease the frequency of these inspections back to the two-year cycle in order to absorb unfunded labor contract costs.

Performance measures negatively impacted include:

- Number of fires
- Severity of damage due to fire
- Number of buildings found in compliance with legal standards
- Number of educational contacts made by the division

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Fish & Wildlife Protection	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$154,600)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Lack of Funding for FWP Fuel Costs

Impact Analysis

The Senate budget decision not to fund projected fuel costs could significantly impact the ability of troopers to perform field activities. If prices stay at current levels, taking enforcement vessel(s) out of service and additional staff layoffs would have to occur.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Alaska State Troopers	(\$ 20,900)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Lack of Funding for AST Fuel Costs

Impact Analysis

Alaska State Trooper anticipated fuel costs are underfunded by \$20,900. If fuel costs stay at present levels or increase, other mission critical activities will have to be curtailed in order to cover this fixed cost.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Public Safety Training Academy (Facility Operations \$20,000) (Vehicle Rate Increases \$1,400)	(\$21,400)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Academy Reductions

Impact Analysis

The Senate budget does not include funding for increased operating costs for the Academy, and increased costs for vehicles. Four of the five corporals assigned to the Academy are new to their positions and need to receive specific instructor level training to become fully proficient in all required topics. The reduction would delay scheduled training for these newly assigned instructors resulting in a lower quality of instruction at the Public Safety Academy. These instructors are required to teach new municipal police officers as well as village public safety officers and trooper recruits. This will directly affect public safety in municipalities and villages across the state.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
APSIN (Lack of Funding for Year 3 Contract Labor Costs \$19,200) (Unrealizable I/A Receipts for Year 3 Contract Labor Costs \$13,400)	(\$32,600)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) Support Reductions

Impact Analysis

The Senate budget decision not to fund the third year of the labor contract costs will require the Division to reduce overtime and increase the length of time positions are held vacant.

This will result in longer turnaround time between a service request and response. For example, a federal court issued an injunction recently preventing the department from posting sex offender registration data on its public website unless the department screened out offenders who had committed their offenses prior to 1994. The website was restored in less than 3 weeks. The website would have remained unavailable to the public for at least twice as long if the proposed reduction had been in effect. Information Systems will further limit or stop supporting applications/services other than those directly related to APSIN, and what limited support remains will be less timely.

	Dollar	Fund
Program:	Amount(s):	Source(s):
Alaska Criminal Records & ID	(\$19,200)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Deny Funding for Year 3 Contract Labor Costs.

Impact Analysis

The Senate budget to eliminate funding for the third year of labor contract costs will require the Alaska Criminal Records and Identification Bureau (the Bureau) to keep positions vacant longer and to reduce travel. The impact will primarily affect fingerprint training to employees of booking facilities and to non-criminal justice agencies that fingerprint job/license applicants. This will result in more errors and unacceptable fingerprint cards, which must be resubmitted by the originator and/or corrected manually by staff.

	Dollar	Fund
Program:	Amount(s):	Source(s):
Laboratory Services	(\$54,000)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Lack of Funding for Year 3 Contract Labor Costs

Impact Analysis

The Senate budget that does not fund the third year costs of labor contracts will require that Laboratory Services reduce overtime necessary for responding to crime scenes and reducing case backlogs. It will curtail the number of crime scene requests to which lab analysts will render assistance. Additionally, one Criminalist position will be left vacant for 6 to 9 months. This forced vacancy will cause an already large backlog (greater than one year) in sexual assault, DNA, and fingerprint analysis to continue to increase. A reduction in staff will impact Laboratory Services performance measure by

increasing the average time from receipt of a case to issuance of a report to an officer and will affect all state and local law enforcement agencies.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Alaska State Troopers	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$825,000)	General Fund

Impact Title:
Deny Funding for Child Abuse Investigators

Impact Analysis

The Senate budget does not include funding for 5 new Alaska State Troopers requested by the Governor to work exclusively on child abuse investigations. Without these additional troopers, an immediate response to these serious crimes is often not possible and the backlog of investigations involving sexual abuse, serious physical abuse and criminal exploitation of children will continue. The areas with the greatest current need for these investigators are Palmer, Fairbanks and Soldotna.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Alaska State Troopers	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$750,000)	General Fund

Impact Title:
Deny Funding for Avalanche Warning System/Public Education

Impact Analysis

The Senate budget does not include funding for the Governor's Avalanche Warning System Initiative. This will likely result in a continuing increase in the number of avalanche-related deaths as more Alaskans access the backcountry without proper training or warnings.

There have been 8 avalanche-related deaths from November 11, 2001 through mid-April 2002. Potentially lifesaving avalanche forecasting for high recreational use areas would have been accomplished under the Governor's proposal. Alaska Statute 18.76.010 directs the Department of Public Safety to develop and implement an avalanche warning system. If funding to establish the system is not provided, the statute should be repealed.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Fire Prevention	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$500,000)	General Fund

Impact Title:
Deny Funding for Oil Safety Initiative

Impact Analysis

The Senate budget does not include funding for 3 Deputy Fire Marshals in the Governor's Oil Safety & Development Initiative.

The Division of Fire Prevention is not currently doing an adequate job of monitoring the aging infrastructure of the oil and gas industry. Fire safety inspections of hazardous oil and gas production, storage, and maintenance facilities are conducted only upon receipt of a formal written complaint. Periodic inspections must be done to reduce the risk of serious injury to workers and the environment.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Commissioner's Office	(\$112,800)	General Fund
(Personal Services Reductions (\$95,200)		
(Lack of Funding for Year 3 Contract Labor Costs \$17,600)		

Impact Title:

Deny funding for year 3 labor costs.

Impact Analysis

The Senate budget will reduce the Commissioner's Office funding by 17 percent (\$662.8 to \$550.0).

The role and responsibilities of the Commissioner's Office are critical to the overall management of the Department of Public Safety. The primary role of the Commissioner's Office is strategic planning of a public safety organization. This includes review, approval and oversight of mission critical public safety services. The Commissioner and his staff are integral to this process. Elimination of any positions in the Commissioner's Office would have a significant impact on the operational components of the Department.

The approaches to a reduction of this magnitude are limited. The department can either allocate costs to line divisions, or cut 2 positions within the Commissioner's Office and reassign line division staff to provide support to the Commissioner's Office.

If an allocation of Commissioner's Office costs is not made, or division staff are not reassigned to the Commissioner's office, these personnel reductions in Commissioner's Office would negatively impact the department in:

- overall state public safety management and strategic planning;
- oversight of mission-critical public safety services with adverse, possibly life threatening affects to the public during times of public safety crises, prevention and investigation of crimes, and search and rescue missions throughout the state;
- response to citizen requests for information;
- response to citizen complaints;
- delayed or diminished response to legislative inquiries (including bill analysis, fiscal notes, testimony at hearings and general information);

- diminished oversight of division compliance with statutory and legislative mandates (including missions and measures);
- diminished oversight of labor issues (grievances, arbitration hearings, negotiation of resolution to problems); and
- delayed changes to or adoption of regulations.

Department of Revenue
Impact Statement in Response to the
Senate Budget
Date: April 29, 2002
Prepared by: Larry Persily, Deputy Commissioner

Program Area:	Amount(s):	Source(s):
Unallocated Reduction	(\$133,900)	General Fund

Impact Analysis:

After the Senate Finance Committee restored much of the department's budget reduction, the Department of Revenue is left with an unallocated reduction of \$133,900 for Fiscal 2003. The Tax Division is the largest General Fund division and will bear most of the unallocated reduction, which could result in a reduced level of some services.

Department Transportation and Public Facilities
Impact Statements in Response to
Senate Budget
Date: April 29, 2002
Prepared by: DOT&PF Management
Contact: Nancy Slagle, Director Administrative Services

The Senate budget cuts are devastating. Direct services to Alaskans will be reduced significantly. The impacts shown here reflect the Senate's reduction from the Governor's budget of \$5,883,500. This represents a 5.6% general fund reduction. The general fund reduction for the Alaska Marine Highway System is \$6,649,200. Total Department reductions are \$12,532,700 or 8.3%.

Although the Senate identifies a \$1,000,000 addition to the current year, the increased costs of doing business associated with labor contracts, fuel, utilities, equipment maintenance and replacement, and airport maintenance contracts requires a substantial increase to the FY03 budget. These are fixed costs that are necessary to run this department at the current level of service. There were only three proposed increases in service requested in the Governor's budget. Two were for a new safety officer (\$52,000), and an increase in the damages recovery program (\$130,000 general fund/program receipts). These programs are designed to save the State money in the future by controlling the costs associated with Workers Compensation claims and recovering and repairing damages to our highway infrastructure caused by accidents. Another requested increase was a return to FY99/00 service levels and bringing on the Metlakatla shuttle for the Alaska Marine Highway System (\$3,954,400). Funding was provided for the damages recovery program.

To achieve these cuts proposed by the Senate, the department was forced to reduce the service level in most areas. 3 maintenance stations will be closed, 171 permanent full time positions (including a Deputy Commissioner, equipment operators, administrative clerks and managers) and 19 permanent part time employees will be eliminated and 7 full time positions will become part time. This means that some roads will be maintained only during certain hours and others won't be maintained at all. A possible means of partially dealing with these reduced service levels and still preserving the safety of the traveling public is the reduction of speed limits on those roads most effected. Additionally over \$200,000 will be deleted from travel throughout the Department. This represents a 61% reduction in the Department's administrative travel budget. Maintenance reductions will result in further increasing the deferred maintenance backlog. Performance measures will be a helpful tool to measure reduced efficiency, effectiveness and service levels resulting from these budget cuts.

The Senate singled out North Kenai Maintenance Station and Northern Region Road Openings as preferential areas, and prohibits us from considering them for additional service level reductions. This approach is unfair to the rest of the state.

Program: Commissioner's Office	Dollar Amount(s): (\$31,400)	Fund Source(s): General Fund
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Impact Title:
Eliminate Deputy Commissioner on January 1, 2003

Impact Analysis:
This will cut a Deputy Commissioner half way through FY03. The elimination of such a key position in this department will have an effect on nearly every aspect of our programs. This reduction will leave the Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner, and one special assistant to manage an approximate \$1 billion program and manage over 3,000 employees.

Impact to Statutory Responsibilities:
All statutes pertaining to the responsibilities of the Department will be adversely impacted by these reductions.

Impact on Performance Measures:
The reductions will result in more time required to respond to complaints and questions that have been elevated to the Commissioner's Office and less time spent on monitoring divisions to determine if performance measures are being reached.

Program: Alaska Marine Highway System	Dollar Amount: (\$6,649,200)	Fund Source: General Fund
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Impact Title:
M/V Columbia Service Reduction Effective April 16, 2003 through June 3, 2003
Surplus the M/V Malaspina Effective September 9, 2002
Surplus the M/V Bartlett Effective May 1, 2003
M/V Taku Service Reduction Effective October 31, 2002 through May 1, 2003
M/V Aurora Service Reduction Effective July 1, 2002
Surcharge on Passengers, Cabins and Vehicles Effective October 1, 2002

Impact Analysis:
AMHS service will be reduced by 67 operating weeks. Two vessels will be surplus.

Columbia Service Reduction (\$962,600): Columbia will remain in lay-up for an additional seven weeks. This will affect the Bellingham to Alaska mainline service.

Surplus the M/V Malaspina September 9, 2002 (\$995,300): North Lynn Canal shuttle service will cease. The vessel overhaul will be cancelled and the vessel will remain in lay-up status until a buyer is found. Approximately 78 positions will be eliminated.

Surplus the M/V Bartlett May 1, 2003 (\$116,400): The M/V Aurora will replace the M/V Bartlett in Prince William Sound in May 2003.

M/V Taku winter service eliminated (\$1,922,900): Southeast communities from Prince Rupert to Skagway will experience a 50% reduction in service between 11/1/02 and 6/1/03.

M/V Aurora Service discontinued in SE (\$1,634,800): The smaller communities of Southeast Alaska will have no service in October 2002 when the LeConte is in lay-up status. Approximately 48 permanent Ketchikan-based crew positions will be eliminated.

Surcharge 10% Passenger/Cabin, 5% Vehicle (\$868,000): Although revenue will be generated, the action will reduce ridership throughout the entire AMHS system by 4,000 passengers in FY03.

On-board Retail Sales (\$149,200): A variety of price increases will be implemented to capture additional revenue throughout the fiscal year. Customer complaints will increase.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Highways & Aviation	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$1,304,900)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Eliminate Maintenance on Various State Roads

Northern Region

Steese Hwy MP44 to Central & Close Montana Creek Maintenance Station for Winter Months (\$180,000)

Eliminate Maintenance on Northern Region Roads (\$250,000)

Eliminate Maintenance on Ruby/Poorman Road (\$147,000)

Eliminate Equipment and Overtime, Nome Highway Station (\$300,000)

Southeast Region

Eliminate Winter Maintenance of Category III roads (\$427,900)

Impact Analysis:

Eliminate Winter Maintenance on the Steese Hwy MP44 to Central & Close Montana Creek Maintenance Station for Winter Months (\$180,000): Three full time equipment operators will be reduced to summer seasonals and two dump trucks, a snow blower, and a pickup truck will be eliminated. Winter maintenance will be performed only locally between Central, Circle Hot Springs and Circle City.

The Steese Highway MP 44 to 120 has been kept open in the winter since the mid-1980's. The communities of Central, Circle Hot Springs and Circle City, all of which have airports, will be affected. Impact will be significant to an area no longer accustomed to providing for heavy winter needs such as fuel. Several businesses in Central will be severely impacted.

Impact on Performance Measures:

Lane miles per Operator before and after layoffs:

Montana Creek Station 54.3 to 90.5

Western Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (WASHTO) average
(average of several western states DOTs) 29.3

Eliminate Maintenance on Northern Region Roads (\$250,000): Maintenance will be eliminated on various Nome area roads, Dexter By-Pass, Glacier Creek, Osborne, Big Hurrah, Ophir Creek, Pilgrim Hot Springs, and Wooley Lagoon Roads. One full time position will be eliminated. One backhoe will be turned in. Eliminating maintenance on Western District roads will restrict access to active mining property, material sources, traditional hunting sites and seasonal cabins.

Maintenance will also be eliminated on the Denali Highway, Fairbanks Creek, Faith Creek, Sourdough Creek, Eagle Creek, Miller/Harrison Creek, Porcupine Creek, Eureka Road, and Tofty Road. Two seasonal equipment operator will be eliminated, one in Cantwell and one in Paxson. Two graders will be turned in. Other savings will come from a reduction in the purchase of fuel, cutting edges, chains and parts. Road washouts will occur if culverts are not thawed. Miners, tourists, homeowners, and businesses will be affected.

Impact on Performance Measures:

Lane miles per Operator before and after layoffs:

Nome Station 37.0 to 37.2

Montana Creek Station 54.3 to 90.5

Cantwell Station 48.1 to 31.6

Paxson Station 50.6 to 47.1

WASHTO average 29.3

Eliminate Maintenance on Ruby/Poorman Road (\$147,000): Ruby/Poorman Road has numerous cabins and residences along the road south from Ruby on the Yukon River at mile 7, 25, and 27. Several small mining operations are active along this road. The road will deteriorate fairly rapidly following elimination of maintenance. The Department will only maintain the Ruby Airport. One dozer, one dump truck, and one pickup truck will be eliminated and the cost of the maintenance contract will be cut approximately in half. Savings will be in equipment (\$73,000), maintenance contract (\$44,000), and fuel (\$30,000).

Eliminate Equipment and Overtime, Nome Highway Station (\$300,000): Eliminate one grader, one snow blower, one tractor/trailer, two pickups and one dozer. Reduce overtime by \$45,200. The impact will be slower response time on Nome area roads.

Once equipment is turned in, it is expensive or impossible to add back. Secondary impact will be further reduction of one mechanic position in Nome.

Impact on Performance Measures:

Lane miles by Operator before and after layoffs:

Nome 37.0 to 37.2

WASHTO average 29.3

Eliminate winter maintenance of Southeast Category III roads (\$427,900): With the elimination of equipment operator positions in Gustavus (1PT), Haines (1FT, 1PT), Juneau (1PT), Skagway (1FT,1PT), Klawock (1FT), and Ketchikan (1FT) winter snow removal will be discontinued and year round maintenance will be reduced on 170 lane miles of highways in Southeast communities. Summer maintenance will be scaled back and travelers will notice degradation of the highways.

These Category III roads are:

Gustavus - Airport Road, Harbor RoadYakutat - Bayview Drive, Lost River, Monti BayHaines - Lutak Road, Mud Bay, Allen Road, Comstock Road, Beach Road, Front Street, Lutak Spur, Menaker Road, Mosquito Lake, Piedad Road, Sawmill Creek, Small TractPetersburg - Crystal Lake Road, Falls Creek Road, Old Mitkof Hwy. Papkes Landing, Scow Bay Loop RoadSitka - Eagle WaySkagway - Sanitorium RoadKetchikan - Cemetery Road, Cranberry Road, D-2 Loop, Knudson Cove, Knudson Spur, D-1 Loop, North Pt. Higgins, North Pt. Higgins Spur, Old South Tongass, Pond Reef Ext., Pond Reef Circle, Pond Reef Road, Potter Road, Power House, Roosevelt Spur, Shoreline Drive, South Pt. Higgins, South Pt. Higgins Spur, Sunset Drive, Totem Bite, Whipple Creek, White Road Spur, Wood RoadJuneau - Lemon Creek Spur, Auke Nu, Dotson's Landing, Montana Creek, Nine Mile Creek, Otter Way, Pt. Stevens, Skater's CabinKake - City Dock Road, Boat Harbor Road**Impact on Performance Measures:**

Lane miles by Operator before and after layoffs:

Gustavus Station 30.2 to 49.1

Haines Station 38.9 to 51.7

Juneau Station 23.7 to 26.1

Ketchikan Station 53.1 to 65.3

Klawock Station 64.8 to 81.0

Skagway Station 12.1 to 14.8

WASHTO average 29.3

Program:

Highways and Aviation

Dollar**Amount(s):**

(\$2,077,900)

Fund**Source(s):**

General Fund

Impact Title:**Reduce Maintenance on Various State Roads****Central Region**

Reduce Contracted Snow Haul in Anchorage (\$200,000)

Reduce personnel, equipment, supplies at Willow Maintenance Station (\$200,000)

Layoff of Equipment Operators (\$170,200)

Turn in additional SEF Equipment (\$189,500)

Reduce Materials & Supplies North Kenai Station (\$6,700)

Northern Region

Elliott Highway from Livengood to Manley and Minto (\$65,700)

Eliminate Positions & Equipment in Interior District (\$598,900)

Reduce Summer Overtime and Summer Seasonals (\$70,000)

Eliminate Positions, Supplies and Equip. Southcentral District (\$476,500)

Southeast Region

Reduce Maintenance of Various Southeast Highways (\$74,100)

Turn in two dump trucks and one road grader (\$25,100)

Impact Analysis:

Reduce Contracted Snow Haul in Anchorage (\$200,000): The average annual snow hauling cost in the Anchorage Bowl is approximately \$600,000. The cost of one complete snow haul is approximately \$100,000. We will eliminate the equivalent of two complete snow hauls per year and establish a firm annual cap of \$400,000 on snow hauling.

The impact will be that more snow will accumulate on the sidewalks and pathways. The increased amount of snow may impair the sight distance at intersections and pedestrians' ability to use the sidewalks. The accumulation may also result in increased spring snow melt flowing across the road creating additional pot holes and causing icing during nightfall. The routes that will primarily be affected are Dimond Blvd, Muldoon/Tudor Road, Northern Lights, Benson Blvd, Fireweed Lane, Gambell/Ingra, and A-C couplet among others.

Reduce positions, equipment and supplies at Willow Maintenance Station (\$200,000):

The Willow Maintenance Station is located on the Parks Highway. It costs approximately \$696,000 per year to operate including the cost of temporary office and storage facilities. Year round maintenance will be significantly reduced. Snow and ice control will be delayed resulting in more snow on the roads, longer travel times and reduced speeds.

This action will have the following consequences.

- 1) One equipment operator will be laid off.
- 2) The Parks Highway MP 52 to MP 99 will be maintained by only two operators.

- 3) During the winter, commercial truck traffic and the motoring public will be impacted by slower response times for snow removal and ice control. Also, snow removal at the Willow Airport will not be done until the Parks Highway is clear.
- 4) Residents of Palmer, Willow, and Chulitna will have to wait approximately 24 to 36 hours longer after snowstorms until areas are plowed.

Impact on Performance Measures:

Lane miles per Operator before and after layoffs

Willow Station 55.9 to 86.85

WASHTO average 29.3

Layoff Central Region Equipment Operators (\$170,200): The following operators will be laid off:

	Operators Before	Operators Eliminated	After
1 PFT operators in Anchorage	33	1	32
1 PPT operator in Girdwood	8	1	7
1 PFT operator in Homer (airport)	10	1	9

The impact of these layoffs will be a significant delay in response time for snow removal, road repairs and other maintenance activities.

Impact on Performance Measures:

Lane Miles per Operator before and after layoffs:

Anchorage Station 30.0 to 31.1

Girdwood Station 28.7 to 34.6

Homer Station 40.1 to 52.0

WASHTO average 29.3

Turn in additional SEF Equipment (\$189,500): The following equipment will be turned in:

- 1 grader in Anchorage
- 1 grader in Palmer
- 1 grader in Soldotna
- miscellaneous equipment from all districts (\$62,100)

This reduction in equipment corresponds to the additional reductions in maintenance staffing at other locations in Central Region and the need to absorb \$94,500 in budget reductions assessed to Maintenance and Operations (M&O) facilities to cover increased utility and operations costs for Anchorage M&O maintenance facilities.

Reduce Materials and Supplies North Kenai Maintenance Station (\$6,700): The Senate Subcommittee has determined this to be a higher priority maintenance station than the

other 83 stations statewide. We will reduce orders for sand, salt, grader blades, and tire chains which will result in a reduced level of winter road maintenance (sanding, etc).

Reduce Winter Maintenance on the Elliott Highway from Livengood to Manley and Minto (\$66,800): One full-time equipment operators in Manley will be reduced to seasonal. Snow plowing times will be delayed resulting in more snow on the highways, increased travel times and reduced travel speeds.

Impact on Performance Measures:

Lane miles per Operator before and after layoffs:

Livengood Station	48.2 to 62.1
WASHTO average	29.3

Eliminate Positions & Equipment in the Interior District (\$598,900): Maintenance will be reduced on most Interior District Highways such as the Parks, Richardson, Elliott and the lower portion of the Dalton Highway south of Coldfoot. Five equipment operators will be laid off , one operator on the Dalton Highway at Livengood and one operator at Jim River, and three operators on the Parks Highway (East Fork, Healy, and Cantwell). An additional full time employee will be reduced to seasonal in Fairbanks. One grader and one brushcutter will also be eliminated. With significant reduction in equipment use, a reduction in State Equipment Fleet mechanics will follow. Three mechanics will be laid off.

Snow removal and ice control operations will experience the largest impacts. There will be an increased response time on all roads. Fairbanks area lower priority roads will see an increase of 24 to 48 hour response time after each snow event. Pedestrian facilities will also be impacted by the longer response times. Summer maintenance operations such as pothole repair, sign repair, brush control, sweeping, drainage work, and fence repair will also be reduced.

Impact on Performance Measures:

Lane Miles per Operator before and after layoffs:

Dalton Highway

Jim River Station	27.6 to 34.4
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Denali Area

Cantwell Station	48.1 to 30.8
Healy Station	45.5 to 56.9
Livengood Station	48.2 to 62.1

Fairbanks Area

Montana Creek Station	54.3 to 90.5
WASHTO average	29.3

Reduce Summer Overtime and Hiring Back Summer Seasonals Interior District (\$70,000): Summer seasonal employees will not be rehired unless work is funded by

capital project funds. Deferred maintenance will continue to grow. Sign replacement, brush control, pavement repairs, street sweeping, mowing, fence repair and cleaning drainage structures will all be reduced and delayed.

Eliminate Positions, Supplies and Equipment Southcentral District (\$476,500):

Eliminate one full time position at Cordova Station. Eliminate one seasonal position at Valdez Station. The roadways will not be able to be cleared as quickly as a decreased workforce will still maintain core urban areas and critical locations such as Thomson Pass and airports. In commodities, a 40% reduction is proposed for the use of ice control chemicals on our highway and airport system. The impact will be more airport runway closures, delays and reduced travel speeds on the highway system. Eliminate one full time position in Nelchina and one seasonal from Northway.

Snow removal and ice control operations will experience the largest impacts.

Impact on Performance Measures:

Lane miles by Operator before and after layoffs:

Cordova Station	36.0 to 42.0
Valdez Station	17.3 to 19.2
Nelchina Station	38.4 to 49.3
Tok Station	59.0 to 63.
Northway Station	34.4 to 39.7
WASHTO average	29.3

Reduce maintenance of selected Southeast highways (\$74,100): The state will significantly reduce year round maintenance on the following roads: Juneau Glacier Highway Mile 26 to end of road, Hoonah airport road, Skagway – Dyea Road. An operator in Hoonah will be eliminated. Overtime will be reduced in Juneau and Skagway.

Snow removal response times will increase and communities will experience more snow on the highways. The speed limits may have to be lowered during winter driving conditions. There will be less snow removal on weekends.

Maintenance of the state highways in Angoon, Hyder and Kake will be reduced. The State will continue to contract with the communities albeit at a reduced level. Snow removal response times may increase.

Impact on Performance Measures:

Lane miles by Operator before and after layoffs:

Hoonah Station	9.9 to 19.7
WASHTO average	29.3

Turn in two dump trucks and one road grader (\$25,100): Two dump trucks and one road grader will be returned to SEF and will no longer be available to perform highway maintenance. Winter maintenance of highway intersections and turn lanes will be delayed in Juneau. Ditching and drainage improvements in Ketchikan will be deferred.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Highways and Aviation	Amount(s): (\$728,600)	Source(s): General Fund

Impact Title:

Close Maintenance Stations at:

Central Region

Kalsin Bay Maintenance Station (\$221,900),

Northern Region

Birch Lake Maintenance Station (\$135,000)

Chitina Maintenance Station (\$371,700)

Impact Analysis:

Kalsin Bay Maintenance Station (\$221,900): The Kalsin Bay Maintenance Station on Kodiak Island serves the area including the Chiniak Highway and Pasaghak Road, which service the new rocket-launching site as well as the residents of Chiniak. It costs approximately \$238,800 per year to operate. All equipment will be turned in with the exception of one loader that will be needed to access the sand pile. The utility savings will be approximately \$3,000. The loader costs approximately \$16,900 annually.

The impact of this action will have several consequences:

- 1) Two equipment operators will be laid off.
- 2) The level of service (snowplowing, sanding, etc.) will be delayed until the Kodiak station equipment operators can make it to this location. It is 24 miles one way from Kodiak to Kalsin Bay.
- 3) During heavy snowstorms, there will be days when personnel working at the launch site will not be able to get to work and, similarly, people living in Chiniak will not be able to get to work in Kodiak.

Impact on Performance Measures:

Lane miles per Operator before and after layoffs

Kodiak Station 23.1 to 34.5

WASHTO average 29.3

Birch Lake Maintenance Station (\$135,000): The Birch Lake Maintenance Station on the Richardson Highway will require one equipment operator will be laid off and one relocated to Fairbanks. A dump truck, a loader, and a grader will be turned in. Fairbanks and Delta maintenance stations will share the responsibility for an additional 53 miles. The level of service will be reduced and response time for storm events will increase on the Richardson Highway in the area of Birch Lake. Impacts include road closures, increased delays and reduced legal speed limits.

Impact on Performance Measures:

Lane miles per Operator before and after layoffs:

Fairbanks Station	38.4 to 48.5
Delta Station	72.2 to 78.8
WASHTO average	29.3

Chitina Maintenance Station (\$371,700): Complete closure of the Chitina Station on the Edgerton Highway will result in elimination of two full time and one seasonal position. Eliminate grader, truck, loader and associated consumables. Station closure will have a significant impact to the Edgerton Highway, Village of Chitina, Kenny Lake School District and the Chitina dipnet fishery. Maintenance will be performed from the Ernestine Station resulting in delayed response to winter storm events, limited routine summer maintenance and elimination of calcium chloride for dust control.

Impact on Performance Measures:

Lane miles per Operator before and after layoffs:

Ernestine Station	35.2 to 56.2
WASHTO average	29.3

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Facilities	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$110,200)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Close Maintenance Stations
 Northern Region
 Birch Lake Maintenance Station (\$50.0)
 Chitina Stations (\$60.2)

Impact Analysis:

Birch Lake Maintenance Station (\$50,000): Closure will result in damage to the building structure and equipment.

Chitina Stations (\$60,200): Reduce one full-time position to seven month seasonal position and eliminate the Chitina generator that supports other buildings of the region. Closure of the Chitina Camp will eliminate fuel and parts for this camp.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Highways and Aviation	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$172,200)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Eliminate or Reduce Maintenance at Airports

Central Region

Eliminate maintenance at airports adjacent to highways (\$62,300)

Shut off Skwentna Airport Lighting (\$36,700)

Northern Region

Eliminate Maintenance at Northern Region Airports (\$73,200)

Impact Analysis:

Eliminate maintenance at airports adjacent to highways (\$62,300): The following Central Region airports are relatively low volume airports located adjacent to highways where transportation to and from communities can be provided by alternate modes: Whittier (\$19,800), Kasilof (\$8,000), Ninilchik (\$10,000), Quartz Creek (\$3,000), Lawing (\$10,000), Goose Bay (\$10,000), and Sheep Mountain (\$1,500). We will discontinue both winter and summer maintenance at these airports. Medical evacuation flights will be limited to helicopters only.

Shut off Skwentna Airport Lighting (\$36,700): In 2001, the Matanuska-Susitna School District closed the school at Skwentna. Prior to its closing, the school provided electricity for runway lights at Skwentna Airport. After the school closed, the cost to operate the generators and supply electricity to the Skwentna Airport was transferred to DOT&PF.

The impact of not lighting the airport will be that flights and medivacs will not be able to fly to Skwentna when it is dark.

Eliminate Maintenance at Northern Region Airports (\$73,200) Eliminate airport maintenance at Clear, Chistochina, Circle, Circle Hot Springs, Wiseman, Dahl Creek, Summit, Boundary, Livengood, Salmon Lake, Copper Center and Tazlina.

These airports are either on the road system or there is no community associated with them. They are scattered throughout Northern Region and they are low use airports used mainly by hunters, tourists, and local residents. There may be requirements to perform minimum maintenance on them due to federal grant assurances.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Central Region Facilities	(\$94,500)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Transfer of Utilities and Fuel to Highways and Aviation

Impact Analysis:

Facilities section can no longer pay all of the building utility bills. Therefore, the responsibility for paying the heating fuel and utility costs for various Central Region maintenance stations will be transferred to Central Region Maintenance & Operations, Highways & Aviation. This added expense on the Highway and Aviation component will

reduce direct maintenance and operating activities of highways and airports, such as snow removal.

	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Program: Southeast Region Facilities	(\$151,500)	General Fund

Impact Title:
Transfer of Utilities and Fuel to Highways and Aviation

Impact Analysis:
Facilities section can no longer pay all of the building utility bills. Therefore, the responsibility for paying the heating fuel and utility costs for all Southeast Region maintenance stations (except Juneau) will be transferred to Southeast Region Maintenance & Operations, Highways & Aviation. This added expense on the Highway and Aviation component will reduce direct maintenance and operating activities of highways and airports, such as snow removal.

	Dollar Amount	Fund Sources
Program: Facilities	(\$696,800)	General Fund

Impact Title:
Eliminate or reduce maintenance of state facilities

- Central Region
 - Eliminate lawn maintenance, window washing & reduce janitorial services (\$133,900).
 - Eliminate two positions and three vehicles (\$148,500)
 - Reduce maintenance parts and supplies (\$130,000)
- Northern Region
 - Montana Creek Winter Closure (\$45,000)
 - Cold Shutdown of the Old Fairbanks Courthouse (\$224,400)
 - Close Inbound/Outbound Richardson Hwy Weigh Stations (\$15,000)

Impact Analysis:
Eliminate lawn maintenance, window washing & reduce janitorial services (\$133,900):
Funds typically spent on contracted services will have to be reallocated to cover rising utility and heating fuel costs. This reallocation will force the elimination of basic contracted services.

Eliminate lawn maintenance at the following locations:

- DOT&PF Aviation Building
- Annex on Tudor Road
- Kodiak Combined Facility
- Kodiak Region Office
- Kodiak Griffin Building

Eliminate window washing at the following locations

- Anchorage Boney Court Building,
- DOT&PF Aviation Building
- Public Safety Building
- Statewide Materials Buildings
- Anchorage Highways Building
- Anchorage Communications Building
- Anchorage SEF
- Annex on Tudor Road

Janitorial services will be reduce from 5 days per week to 3 days per week at the locations shown below. Only the very basic sanitation services will still be performed (i.e., trash emptied and restrooms cleaned).

- Annex Building on Tudor Road
- DOT&PF Aviation Building
- Anchorage SEF
- Bethel Combined Facility
- Anchorage Boney Court Building
- Anchorage Communications Building
- Kenai Combined Facility
- Kodiak Combined Facility
- Kodiak Griffin Building
- Kodiak Regional Office
- Palmer SEF
- Anchorage Public Safety
- Soldotna SEF
- Statewide Materials Facilities
- Anchorage Highways Building.

Under AS 35.10.170. it is the duty and responsibility of the Department of Transportation to construct, maintain and operate public facilities.

Eliminate two positions and three vehicles (\$148,500): Funds typically spent on wages and vehicles will have to be reallocated to cover the increase in utility and heating fuel costs.

Two maintenance journeymen positions, a special high-reach electrical truck, and two general purpose vehicles will be eliminated. Life of the facilities will be significantly reduced and ultimately will render the facilities unsafe and unusable for their intended purpose. These additional reductions will increase the deferred maintenance and ultimately cost the state more money when the facility has to be replaced due to neglect.

Under AS 35.10.170, the Department of Transportation is responsible for maintenance and operation of public facilities. Central Region facilities is inadequately funded for maintaining 202 facilities.

Reduce maintenance parts and supplies (\$130,000): Insufficient funding to cover the increase in utility and heating fuel costs will force a 43% reduction in purchasing maintenance parts and supplies. Numerous facilities will not receive any maintenance.

Montana Creek Winter Closure (\$45,000): This station consists of a shop, two generator buildings, and a bunkhouse. All equipment would need to be removed or secured. All structures will be impacted by frost heaves and contraction when left unheated. The remote location of this station will make it extremely vulnerable to vandalism and theft.

Cold Shutdown of the Old Fairbanks Courthouse (\$224,400): Currently the only occupants of the Fairbanks Courthouse is the District Attorney's office and the Youth Court. The DA's office will need to vacate the 6,400 square feet of the building that they occupy, requiring them to lease space. Assuming a lease rate of \$1.75 per square foot, \$11,200 per month or \$134,400 will be transferred to cover replacement lease space. \$20,000 will be retained by Facilities to maintain the exterior of the building and the shutdown of the building systems. Two full-time positions assigned to this building will be eliminated. The impact to the public will be minimal.

Close Inbound and Outbound Richardson Highway Weigh Stations (\$15,000): The buildings are being removed as part of a highway construction project. It is currently planned to replace these weigh stations with a single facility in late 2003 or 2004. Impact to the public should be minimal.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Contracting, Procurement and Appeals	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$12,800)	General Fund

Impact Title:
Eliminate Administrative Clerk

Impact Analysis:

The only Administrative Clerk position will be eliminated. This will force the professional staff to neglect core duties and perform administrative tasks

Impact to Statutory responsibilities:

Reduce the ability to meet and comply with federal and state requirements. This includes the Procurement Code, AS 36.30.015 (a) Sister Agency delegation of authority, and construction contracting authority; AS 36.30.0915(b) delegated authority for procurement of services and supplies

Impact on Performance measures:

It will impact the percentage of protests and claims appealed to Commissioner that are overturned by the courts especially if they can not be completed timely.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Equal Employment and Civil Rights	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$14,200)	General Fund

Impact Title:
Reduce travel and contractual services

Impact Analysis:

A \$5,000 reduction to travel will impact the department's ability to maintain current information and contacts on the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) program and Training Special Provisions for Highway and Airport projects.

A \$9,200 reduction to contractual services will delay full implementation of the Biztrak payment tracking system to comply with record keeping requirements of 49 CFR Part 26. This will compromise the department's ability to accurately track annual DBE achievement. States found by FHWA to not be tracking these achievements could have funding suspended on existing projects.

Impact to Statutory responsibilities:

This reduction will put the department in the precarious position of not having fully implemented the requirements of the 49 CFR Part 26.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Statewide Information Systems	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$54,400)	General Fund

Impact Title:
Eliminate analyst/programmer and reduce administrative travel

Impact Analysis:

Maintenance activities of the Management Reporting System and the Taxable Travel System will occur at reduced levels. It will take longer for routine maintenance and enhancements may not be provided. The Management Reporting System is used by the entire Department to track the progress and financial status of all construction projects. The inability to update that program to keep it running and to improve its capabilities to meet federal reporting requirements is critical. The Taxable Travel System is used to determine any taxation required by the IRS on travel payments. This was an efficiency measure introduced a few years ago that, if not maintained, can result in intensive labor and be subject to errors.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
	Amount(s):	Source(s):

Statewide Administrative Services

(\$104,900)

General Fund

Impact Title:

Eliminate Safety Officer and Administrative Clerk, reduce administrative travel and spread cost of officials insurance bond across department.

Impact Analysis:

This eliminates the Safety Officer requested in the FY03 Governor's request. Each year DOT&PF spends approximately \$2 million in workers compensation claims. These risks need to be examined with emphasis placed on safety in the workplace, and business needs to be changed to reduce those risks and improve productivity. Without this position to monitor and promote workplace safety, workers compensation will continue to increase.

This reduction will eliminate one of three administrative clerks that support the entire division. Greater amounts of clerical tasks will be spread amongst the other staff reducing their ability to effectively do their jobs. The department's risk management officials bond will be shared throughout the department thus providing an additional burden to the department programs. A reduction of administrative travel by the division director and the human resources manager will result in less regional staff oversight.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Regional Administrative Services	(\$74,300)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Eliminate an Accounting Clerk and convert an Accounting Technician to part time

Impact Analysis:

The Accounting Clerk pays the State Equipment Fleet bills, petty cash reimbursement requests, training invoices, and invoices from vendors which start with the letter G through L. Since none of the tasks can be eliminated, deleting this position will force the workload onto other accounting clerks who already have a full workload. Payment time to vendors will increase by an estimated one to two days.

The Accounting Technician ensures that the accounting and payroll systems interface correctly for the entire department. Without constant monitoring, costs will not post back to the correct budget unit or employee pay corrections will not be made, with possible consequences of additional pay problems. Another job duty is collecting rent from employees who use state provided housing. Eliminating this position will result in a loss of revenue. During the summer, this position moves costs from the Highway and Aviation Maintenance units to federal capital projects. Without these transfers, eligible federal funds will be lost and state maintenance needs will not be covered.

Impact on Performance measures:

May increase the average number of days before vendor payments are made.

Program: Central Region Support Services	Dollar Amount(s): (\$32,600)	Fund Source(s): General Fund
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Impact Title:
Layoff one Administrative Clerk

Impact Analysis:
To absorb this funding reduction, an administrative clerk position will be eliminated. Without this position, many basic procurement functions such as preparing delivery orders and processing invoices will be delayed. Work will need to be reassigned to existing personnel who already have full workloads.

Impact on Performance measures:
Additionally, layoff of this position will affect the section's ability to meet their FY03 performance measure delaying the time it takes to process a purchase request before the order is placed.

Program : Northern Region Support Services	Dollar Amount(s): (\$36,300)	Fund Source(s): General Fund
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Impact Title:
Eliminate a seasonal procurement position in Nome (\$19,700), reduce administrative travel (\$3,100) and eliminate overtime (\$13,500).

Impact Analysis:
Eliminate seasonal position in Nome procurement office and reduce budgeted overtime for procurement offices for total personal services savings of \$33,200. This represents a 11% reduction in procurement staffing.

Reduced staffing during peak performance season for processing of the supporting stock requests for road, bridge and building materials for Maintenance & Operations and Construction may cause some projects to be delayed. Follow up actions to the vendors to establish firm delivery timeframes may suffer and M&O and Construction project managers may not be able to establish firm work schedules. Procurement documents may not be processed expeditiously as required by AS 37.05.285

A reduction of \$3,100 represents approximately 24% of the component's travel budget. Because this is an administrative support component by definition, virtually no travel is directly related to project design or construction or direct maintenance activities. The component will not be able to provide hands-on training in new technologies. The Regional Director will have limited ability to travel to enhance community cooperation and involvement in transportation issues, and limits his role as liaison between the department and other agencies and the public.

Program: Southeast Support Services	Dollar Amount(s): (\$20,500)	Fund Source(s): General Fund
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Impact Title:
Eliminate Stock & Parts Services Sub Journey

Impact Analysis:
A warehouse employee currently will be laid off. This position puts stock away, pulls orders and drives trucks. Vessel supplies, including laundry, would not be delivered to the Auke Bay Ferry Terminal on schedule. Vessel sailings will be adversely affected.

Program: Statewide Aviation	Dollar Amount(s): (\$21,000)	Fund Source(s): General Fund
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Impact Title:
Eliminate Leasing Officer

Impact Analysis:
This position is responsible for the state air carrier insurance program and assisting the Statewide Leasing Coordinator with development and implementation of the Title 17 regulations. Other staff will need to assume the air carrier mandatory insurance certification duties, in addition to their normal duties. This will reduce the time available for the other staff's normal duties and provide a reduced level of service to air carrier operators, who must obtain the mandatory insurance certificate in order to legally operate their business.

Impact to Statutory responsibilities:
Title 17 regulations for 262 state-managed airports will become effective March 28, 2002. Implementation of these regulations will be very staff-intensive and delayed without the assistance of the Leasing Officer. There may be a delay in developing guidelines for the types and limits of insurance coverage required for aviation related leases, permits, or concession contracts and is necessitated by new legislation which added subsection (g) to AS 02.15.090 Operation and Use Privileges (Airports). There may also be a delay in repealing the business activity permit section of the International Airport Regulations and creating suitable replacement language. The Alaska Air Carriers Association petitioned to repeal 17 AAC 42.105(a)(1).

Program: Statewide Planning	Dollar Amount(s): (\$4,800)	Fund Source(s): General Fund
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Impact Title:

Reduce contractual services

Impact Analysis:

Reduction in contract amounts for professional services and consultants that conduct special studies and public hearings for the division. This will have a small impact on Public hearings and special studies.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Central Region Planning	(\$5,900)	General Fund

Impact Title:

General Fund reductions in Non Personal Services

Impact Analysis:

Administrative travel will be reduced by 50% (\$1,300). Repairs to office equipment will be reduced resulting in delays completing transportation studies and other planning efforts (\$2,400). Upgrading computer hardware and software will be deferred (\$2,200). Outdated computer technology will adversely impact the Department's ability to complete the federal planning, programming, and data collection tasks required to obtain federal transportation funding.

Program :	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Northern Region Planning	(\$4,000)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Reduce travel for community need assessment

Impact Analysis:

This represents a 25% reduction to travel budget. Eliminate any non-project related travel to review community project needs. Community interaction is a major goal of this component and required by AS 35.10.100.

Program :	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Southeast Region Planning Fund	(\$1,000)	General

Impact Title:

Reduce field travel

Impact Analysis:

This represents a 26% reduction in field travel to project sites and community coordination. Community interaction is a major goal of this component and required by AS 35.10.100.

Program:	Dollar	Fund
Design & Engineering Services	Amount(s):	Source(s):
	(\$88,900)	General Fund

Impact Title:
Reduce Travel, Training and Conferences
Statewide (\$42,400)
Central (\$19,000)
Northern (\$12,300)
Southeast (\$15,200)

Impact Analysis:
As the core technical branch of the Department, knowledge, education and training are central elements of the service we provide to Alaska's citizens and communities. This cut will reduce our ability to provide sufficient training and education for our staff. We have high standards for our employee's performance in complex technical fields. The public expects a degree of technical competence from their core engineering staff that can only be provided through ongoing training and education.

Program:	Amount(s):	Source(s):
Central Region Construction & CIP Support	(\$11,800)	General Fund

Impact Title:
Reduce Administrative Travel and Service/maintenance Contracts on Office Equipment.

Impact Analysis:
Managers occasionally travel to professional engineering training and conferences in Alaska and the continental U.S. We will reduce professional engineering training/conference trips to absorb this funding reduction. This will impact our ability to stay current on engineering developments and techniques that could enhance the safety and cost effectiveness of our highways, airports, and buildings program.

The construction program in Central Region has increased more than 40 percent since the passage of TEA -21 in 1998 with no additional general fund authority. Reduced support staff training leads to inefficiencies as staff are not able to keep up with technology changes. Reduced service/maintenance contracts will result in short-term savings, however, increased costs are likely to be incurred in later years when the equipment breaks down.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Northern Region Construction & CIP Support	(\$14,200)	General Fund

Impact Title:
Reduction of Project Engineer training (\$11,700) and non-field related Travel (\$2,500)

Impact Analysis:
Training and administrative travel are not allowed as direct charges to federal construction projects. The reduction of \$13,600 of General Funds will reduce project engineering training. Project engineering training is necessary for the interpretation of project specifications and project management skills needed to effectively manage our federal construction programs.

This will impact the key performance measure of keeping contract administration costs within 15% of the total construction costs and the component's ability to improve it's performance on the measure which looks at the "percentage of total construction costs that were spent on change orders." In addition, it will jeopardize the component's ability to provide the required level of training as outlined in 2AAC 07.300 – Employee Training and 23 CFR 172.13 – Administration of Engineering and Design Related Service Contracts, Monitoring the Contract Work.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
SE Region Construction & CIP	(\$8,300)	General Fund

Impact Title:
Reduction in Travel

Impact Analysis:
Training and administrative travel are not allowed as direct charges to federal construction projects. Manager's travel to public meetings and professional engineering training and conferences will be discontinued. Engineers will not have an opportunity to learn first hand the latest developments, theories, and techniques that could be implemented to provide safe, reliable and cost effective highways and airports.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Traffic Signal Maintenance	\$309,000	General Fund

Impact Title:
Increase Traffic Signal Maintenance Agreement

Impact Analysis:

The proposed addition to the Traffic Signal Management System appropriation will be a direct funding increase to the Municipality of Anchorage (MOA) who maintains and operates 241 signals for the department. The Department did not request this increment. It will result in the MOA supplanting municipal funds with state general funds for traffic signal maintenance.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Northern Region Facilities	(\$10,000)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Administrative Travel Reduction

Impact Analysis:

Facility maintenance is becoming more complex. Administrative travel to attend conferences and training to keep technicians current will be reduced by 80% for the Interior District.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Southeast Region Facilities	(\$80,000)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Eliminate administrative support.

Impact Analysis:

Eliminate two administrative positions will result in a slowing of vendor payments and administering contracts. These duties will need to be absorbed by the remaining professional positions reducing the time spent on actual repairs and maintenance work. Engineering services and contract management would be hindered.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Central Region State Equipment Fleet	(\$240,000)	Highway Equipment Working Capital Fund (HWCF)

Impact Title:

Layoff SEF Mechanics

Impact Analysis:

We will layoff 4 State Equipment Fleet mechanics in the following locations:

2 in Anchorage
1 in Palmer
1 in Soldotna

As a result of turning in SEF equipment related to maintenance station closures and overall staff reduction, less equipment maintenance will be required.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Northern Region State Equipment Fleet	(\$280,000)	Highway Equipment Working Capital Fund (HWCF)

Impact Title:
Layoff SEF Mechanics

Impact Analysis:
We will layoff 4 State Equipment Fleet mechanics in the following locations:

3 in Fairbanks
1 in Nome

As a result of turning in SEF equipment related to maintenance station closures and overall staff reduction, less equipment maintenance will be required.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Measurement Standards & Commercial Vehicle Enforcement	(\$93,400)	General Fund

Impact Title:
Eliminate Seasonal Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officers and Administrative Travel

Impact Analysis:
The division will have to eliminate six Seasonal, Part-time Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officers that help operate the 10 fixed weigh stations throughout Alaska during the summer trucking season. The result will be more trucks operating in an illegal, overweight, and unsafe manner, thereby decreasing overall roadway safety and increasing roadway degradation.

The division will also decrease administrative travel.

Impacts on Performance Measure:

The division will no longer be able to achieve inspection thresholds established in legislative performance measures.

Impact on Statutory Responsibilities:

Failure to meet our established threshold constitutes failure to meet program objectives under the USDOT, Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Central Region Highways and Aviation	(\$13,000)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Close Canyon Creek Vault Toilets during the winter

Impact Analysis:

The three new vault toilets and dumpster facilities at Canyon Creek on the Seward Highway near the Hope cutoff are used by thousands of travelers, year round. This is a major stop for people traveling between the Kenai Peninsula and Anchorage. In the winter, the school buses carrying high school athletes to games also use these facilities. Closing these vault toilets during the winter will inconvenience the traveling public.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Central Region Highways and Aviation	(\$172,000)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Reduce Administrative Positions and Reduce Administrative Travel

Impact Analysis:

The Assistant Superintendent in Anchorage District will be laid off and one of two Airport Security Officer positions in Maintenance and Operations Administration, which has recently become vacant will not be filled. In addition, region wide administrative travel will also be reduced by 50% (\$4,500). Elimination of the Assistant Superintendent will significantly slow down the processing of administrative paperwork and affect our ability to respond to public inquiries and complaints. Leaving the Airport Security Officer position vacant will place additional burden on already overworked staff attempting to respond to the increased security and safety measures at airports resulting from September 11.

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Northern Region Highways & Aviation	(\$65,700)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Administrative Travel Reduction

Impact Analysis:

Reduce administrative travel for training, conferences, and meetings (\$40,700) and eliminate lease of the Regional Aviation Manager's aircraft (\$25,000). The impact will be felt in reduced service to remote airports and would necessitate more use of charters and commercial aircraft. Response time to repair lighting systems will increase. This reduction will eliminate one-on-one contact and training of remote area employees. The total travel budget for administrative functions is \$85,000. It is reduced by 77% with this cut.

Program:

Southeast Highways & Aviation

Amount(s):

(\$111,900)

Source(s):

General Fund

Impact Title:

Reduce Administrative Support Staff and Travel.

Impact Analysis:

One administrative position in Haines and one in Juneau will be eliminated. The station foremen will be required to take on additional administrative duties, taking time away from highway and airport maintenance. There will be delays in processing time sheets, invoices, vendor payments, and other administrative actions.

A travel reduction of \$20,000 will result in training programs requiring travel to be discontinued or curtailed including training in maintenance of new signal equipment. Electrical problems in communities outside of Juneau will receive delayed response time.

University of Alaska
Impact Statements in Response to the
Senate Budget
Date: April 29, 2002
Prepared by: Pat Pitney

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Non-Discretionary Cost Increases	<u>(\$ 1,516,400)</u>	General Fund
Maintaining Solid Foundation	(\$ 1,516,400)	General Fund
Keeping Pace with Technology	(\$ 774,000)	General Fund
Attracting and Retaining Alaska's Students	(\$ 1,750,000)	General Fund
Meeting Alaska's Employment Needs	(\$ 3,367,000)	General Fund
Preparing for Alaska's Economic Success	<u>(\$ 1,582,300)</u>	General Fund
New Initiatives Responding to State Needs	(\$ 7,473,300)	General Fund
Total Program Impact	(\$8,989,700)	General Fund

Impact Title: Short fund the Board of Regents' FY03 budget request

Impact Analysis:

Of the \$17 million increment in the Board of Regents' UA FY03 request, \$9.5 million is required for contract and policy salary increases and non-discretionary fixed costs. The Senate budget represents \$1,516,400 less than the amount needed to cover the extraordinary cost increases above the cost of normal inflation. These costs are not optional; they represent the normal increases involved with maintaining current services.

Without additional new state funding for the University, the University can maintain the status quo but will be unable to accommodate the planned additional academic programming. This includes lack of funding for new programs to recruit and retain additional students, meet Alaska's employment needs and prepare for Alaska's economic success; such as programming in health, applied health research, project management, natural resources, and engineering.

Additionally, in the Senate's increase of \$8 million in state funding, \$2.1 million is being provided with a one-time state-funding source. To maintain the current service level this one-time source must be applied to UA's FY03 base.

**Alaska Court System
Impact Statements in Response to the
Senate Budget
Date: April 26, 2002
Prepared by: Chris Christensen**

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Alaska Court System	(\$521,200)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Budget reduction from FY2003 maintenance level funding.

Impact Analysis:

The amended Senate allocation for the court system results in an overall reduction of \$521,200 in available dollars from the FY2002 funding level. This reduction is comprised of an unallocated reduction totaling \$378,200 and removal of \$143,000 designated as "one-time funding", but which is actually for recurring costs of the court system.

For its FY2003 budget submission, the court requested several increments for worthwhile projects to improve court security in Kenai and Palmer and to provide additional travel and training funding for staff serving the rural areas and for new supervisors. The court also requested an increase in juror pay from \$25 to \$27.50 per day and nine additional positions to improve court services throughout the state. The court had also sponsored a \$3,948,900 request in support of the Department of Public Safety, which is charged with the responsibility for providing court security, but is unable to adequately do so with the limited staffing available for this assignment.

This impact statement is only addressing the impact of the Senate's actions as they relate to the court's FY2003 maintenance level funding.

**Alaska Judicial Council
Impact Statements in Response to
Senate Budget Proposals
Date: April 26, 2002
Prepared by: Larry Cohn**

Program:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Alaska Judicial Council	(\$50,100)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Insufficient Funding for Evaluation of Anchorage and Bethel Therapeutic Courts;
Delayed Analysis of Civil Case Data; Elimination of Self-Represented Litigants Study

Impact Analysis:

The Senate reduced the Council's base budget from the previous year by approximately 1 per cent and did not approve funding for a proposed study of the extent, nature, and significance of Alaska court cases that involve self-represented litigants.

The legislature has required the Council to evaluate two new therapeutic superior courts in Bethel and Anchorage. These courts are intended to reduce recidivism of chronic alcoholic felony offenders. The Council's evaluation of these projects will provide cost/benefit data for the legislature. Recidivism rates for participants in these courts have been identified in HB 515 as performance measures for the court system. No funding was provided for the Council's evaluation. The Council will attempt to obtain funding from other sources or through reciprocal services agreements for work performed for other agencies to cover its unfunded costs. If sufficient funding is not available, the Council will require supplemental and/or incremental funding in ensuing fiscal years.

Legislation requires the Council to evaluate civil case data provided by attorneys and self-represented litigants to enable the legislature to make informed assessments of tort reform. The Council has evaluated data at approximately 18-month intervals since the requirement was imposed. Decreased funding will require the Council to evaluate the data less frequently. Alternatively, the legislature can decide to repeal the automatic reporting requirement.

Absent funding, the Council cannot proceed with its study of self-represented litigants. The study would make recommendations on how self-represented litigants could become more informed and better prepared. Carrying out these recommendations would improve the efficiency of the judicial system, foster more just results, and create a justice system more responsive to the public's needs.

**Commission on Judicial Conduct
Impact Statements in Response to
Senate Budget Proposals
Date: April 26, 2002
Prepared by: Marla Greenstein**

Program Area:	Dollar Amount(s):	Fund Source(s):
Commission on Judicial Conduct	(\$2,100)	General Fund

Impact Title:

Personal Services Underfunding

Impact Analysis:

The Commission on Judicial Conduct operates with a staff of two (an executive director and an administrative assistant) on a full-time basis. Our budgetary funding has declined consistently over the past several years. We have responded by reclassifying the administrative assistant position downward from a range 14 to a range 10 position and by limiting our use of outside temporary secretarial services to only those times when no permanent staff are available in the office (e.g. during Commission meetings). In addition, the executive director now does all non-adversarial court filings for the Commission reducing outside attorney's fees. Despite all these cost-saving measures we will be underfunded in personal services by over \$15, 000 with the current unallocated budget reductions. Recognizing that all agencies are required to have some level of personal services underfunding, with this increment, we remain underfunded in personal services by \$13,000 or 8.24% which is still higher than the 0-3% normally allocated for a unit of our size. With the additional unallocated reduction, the Senate Finance committee has essentially imposed a 9.45% personal services underfunding for our agency.

**Alaska Housing Finance Corporation
Impact Statements in Response to
Senate Budget**

Date: May 2, 2002

Prepared by: John Bitney

Program Area:	Dollar Amount	Fund Source
AHFC Language Section	\$103,000,000	AHFC

Section 15(a) in the Senate CS HB403 is written as an anticipatory transfer of assets in the amount of \$103,000,000 to be approved by the AHFC Board of Directors. Further, the funds being made available are described as follows:

- 1) \$1,000,000 for debt service on University of Alaska, Anchorage dormitory construction (authorized under ch. 26, SLA 1996)
- 2) \$37,986,612 for debt service on the bonds authorized under sec. 2(c), ch. 129, SLA 1998
- 3) \$12,013,355 for debt service on the bonds authorized under sec. 10, ch. 130, SLA 2000
- 4) \$33,300,000 for capital projects
- 5) The balance of \$18,700,000 is appropriated to the Alaska debt retirement fund.

This differs considerably from the House version, which directly appropriated \$103 million from the Alaska housing finance revolving fund to the Alaska debt retirement fund. There are a number of significant and serious legal and policy implications from structuring an appropriation in this manner:

- AHFC transfer of assets has always been transferred at the direction of the AHFC Board of Directors.
- Debt service payments on AHFC State Capital Project Bonds are made directly to investors by AHFC. These bonds were issued and sold based on the credit of AHFC and not subject to the uncertainty of legislative appropriations. Also, as a debt of AHFC, these bonds do not represent a debt of the State of Alaska.

Both the House and Senate differ from the Governor's FY03 budget by increasing the Transfer of Assets by \$6,700,000.

AHFC started the 2002 Legislative Session offering a Transfer of Assets to the State in the amount of \$96,300,000, the audited annual net income for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2001, per the Transfer Agreement established with the Legislature in Chapter 129, Session Laws of Alaska 1998 (HCS CSSB 360 [Fin] am H).

The Transfer Agreement established with the Legislature in Chapter 129, Session Laws of Alaska 1998 (HCS CSSB 360 [Fin] am H). Section 2(d) states "each year the corporation shall notify the legislature of the amount of unrestricted revenue of the corporation, based on the corporation's net income for the preceding fiscal year, remaining after subtracting the amount determined under (c) of this section that is available and that may be appropriated for other purposes. If the corporation

determines that an additional amount of unrestricted revenue may be appropriated, the corporation shall also notify the legislature of that additional amount.”

In each of the past six years, AHFC provided a dividend of \$103,000,000. For this session, the AHFC Board determined that the most prudent action would be to approve a dividend of \$96,300,000 based on the net income for the preceding fiscal year. These funds were allocated in the Governor’s FY03 budget as follows:

- 6) \$40,357,000 for FY03 capital projects.
- 7) \$4,943,000 for 1st year debt payments on Public Housing Project Bonds
- 8) \$4,000,000 to continue the Interest Rate Reduction for Low Income Borrowers (IRRLIB) loan program.
- 9) \$1,000,000 for debt service on University of Alaska, Anchorage dormitory construction (authorized in state law under ch. 26, SLA 1996).
- 10) \$37,986,612 for debt service on the bonds authorized in state law under sec. 2(c), ch. 129, SLA 1998.
- 11) \$12,013,355 for debt service on the bonds authorized in state law under sec. 10, ch. 130, SLA 2000.

Section 15 of the Senate version of HB403 fixes concerns related to appropriations for debt service payments on AHFC State Capital Project bonds, but leaves open a question of funding for capital expenditures and bond payments for AHFC public housing bonds to be issued in FY03. Only \$33,300,000 has been allocated of the requested \$41,300,000 for Capital expenditures and \$5,000,000 AHFC public housing bond payments, leaving an \$8,000,000 shortfall.

The summary breakdown of the capital items for consideration is as follows:

<u>Program Request</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Public Housing Bonds Debt Service	4,943,000
Supplemental Housing Development Program	4,500,000
Low Income Weatherization	4,000,000
Senior Citizens Housing Development Grants	1,975,200
HUD HOME Grant Program	750,000
Federal & Other Competitive Grants	1,250,000
Competitive Public Housing Grants	250,000
Energy Efficiency Monitoring/Research	300,000
State Energy Programs	30,000
Homeless Assistance Program	500,000
Beneficiary/Special Needs Program	800,000
DHSS Residential Housing Program	100,000
DHSS Brother Francis Shelter Grant	500,000
<u>DEC Water and Sewer Projects</u>	<u>21,401,800</u>
TOTAL	41,300,000

Note: The requests shown above only represent the requests for AHFC Dividend fund source. Some of the projects shown above also request federal funding authorization.